

**INDIA
SHOULD KNOW TURKEY**



Turkey's sons are born anew.
Their Captain's led the way.
Forward all. The flag for you.
Is freedom, peace and sway.
Good Lads. Brave Lads.

Learn to play the game.
Country, flag and mother's love.
Will lead you on to fame.

Red and white! Around it lay.
Your fathers — dead and dying.
Freedom's price their blood did pay.
They kept the flag a-flying.
On Lads. Up Lads.
Ply up and play the game.
Ataturk gave the flag to you.
Preserve it from all shame.

F. Seymour Cole.

INDIA SHOULD KNOW TURKEY

**BY
F. SEYMOUR COLE**

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P R E F A C E

IN view of the interest aroused by the visit of the Turkish Press Delegation to India, I feel that it is quite worth while to tell India about the creation, evolution and complete renovation of Turkey, thanks to an ideology conceived by that modern genius Atatürk and so ably consolidated by his successor İsmet İnönü.

The fact that the success of the Turkish Revolution has caused the whole world to focus its attention on the achievements of Turkey and to study the methods by which it has been done, should particularly appeal to Indians at the present time, who would do well to study the formula I have set out in the last chapter.

Primarily, its success was due to the fact that the Government became constitutional and alienated itself entirely from religion, which was in no way suppressed but merely purified and left to the individual conscience.

Then everything has been done for the betterment of the conditions of the people by a carefully prepared programme of Industrial and Agricultural technic, and bestowing the privilege of self-government, that is being governed by the people for the people, under the aegis of the Peoples' Party.

The Turkish people of today are definitely happy and prospering because they put their country before everything.

Surely there must be something in all this that the peoples of India would do well to consider.

F. SEYMOUR COLE

***Bombay,
March, 1948***

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I

THE FIRST STEPS OF THE REPUBLICAN REGIME

THE fortunes of war landed me in Turkey at Constantinople in 1919 and although my status was that of an enemy, I never met with any animosity, and quickly discovered that the attitude of the inhabitants of all denominations, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Levantines, was very friendly and convivial.

The following years were full of profound political interest and psychological study and Istanbul passed through many vicissitudes of diplomatic and political factions, the aim of most of them being to absorb some part of Turkey for themselves. But history has revealed the greatness of one, Ataturk, symbolised in the mysticism of Kemalism, and guided by that farseeing and capable leader, Turkey has generated a new force and taken her place among the virile nations, probably the most happy and contented of all those that have cultivated Nationalism.

Having determined to build up Turkish Nationalism upon a solid foundation, Kemalism ruthlessly overcame all obstacles to its progress and has succeeded in giving the Turkish people prosperity, peace, and happiness such as no other of the modern mystics enjoys elsewhere.

After the departure of the Allies from Istanbul on the 31st of September 1923, I recall the day that the Turkish troops marched into the city the 6th of October 1923. Certain elements recalling the fate of Smyrna (Izmir) were somewhat timorous as to what might happen to them, and the ill-clad soldiers in their war-worn garments did not appease their apprehensions, but to the experienced eye, the manliness, fine bearing and mettle of those Turkish troops, hardened by exposure to wind and weather, animated with the joy of victory and the knowledge that Turkey was theirs again, quickly convinced me that although they were a tough lot, there was plenty of discipline among them, and events soon revealed such to be the case, for while the authorities handled the situation firmly, the men responded magnificently, and law and order was maintained from the outset.

Stern measures were taken to assure confidence and tranquility in the city; all alcoholic drinking was provisionally abolished and the numerous bars with popular Allied names rapidly disappeared or were hastily converted into Turkish cafes.

The character of the town soon began to change, but what contributed perhaps most thoroughly to the change, was the sudden switch over from East to West by the abolition of the *Fez*, it being substituted by the ordinary felt-hat (25th November 1925). Soon many other sweeping changes were made and Istanbul became a rational city. Time has since rendered it, and is continuing to render it, one of the most orderly cities of the world.

Naturally with the abolishment of the Capitu-

lations on the 24th of July 1923, the status of all foreigners took a different aspect, and I think, for the better ; for one of the most happy results was that we began to meet the Turkish people, and found to our delight that, as long as you respected their sovereignty, they were the most hospitable and charming people, and with the electrifying push of their great Leader behind them—for Ataturk lost no time in getting to work—they set about putting their house in order, and the first and most important arrangement was that Ankara, a small town situated in the plains of Anatolia, already famous as the Nationalist capital during the War of Independance, became the capital of Turkey on the 13th of October 1923, and there the seat of all Government Administration was installed.

Hitherto, although one was actually living in Turkey, it had been difficult to pick up the Turkish language for the reason that the languages that had been in common use in commercial and social circles in Istanbul were Greek and French, yet paradoxically all the public signs were displayed in the ancient Arabian characters which were like so much gibberish to the foreigners of the Occident and to the majority of the Turkish people themselves who had had little or no education.

Nobody realised this more quickly than Ataturk himself and thus he brought about, what, I think, was the most drastic and far-reaching transformation that has taken place in the succession of events in Turkey's Renovation ; for not only were the Arabian characters changed into Latin characters on the 3rd

of November 1928, but every man, woman and child was obliged to attend school and obtain a certificate stating their ability to read and write in the new Latin characters, and Ataturk himself gave the first lessons on the blackboard. There has since been a special issue of Turkish postage stamps commemorating this event.

And the evidence of the consequent beneficial results to Turkey, is that it is now not an uncommon sight to see among the working classes, one of the more enlightened of them reading the latest news from a newspaper with one of the more illiterate of his companions, carefully spelling and explaining the meaning of the words. Since then a further renovation has taken place in the Turkish language, for it has been purged of its alien derivatives of the Arabian and Persian languages. Perhaps for the moment this is a little confusing, but naturally this slight disruption will pass away with time and the advancing generation is learning and speaking a pure Turkish language which no doubt provides a further self-satisfaction and pride of Turkish Nationalism.

Another remarkable feature, of the effect of these two changes, is the enormous increase in the number of books, magazines, periodicals and newspapers that are now being published ; many original and other translations of European works. In 1920 only 80 new books were published in Turkey whereas as many as 2,670 were published in 1938, and as every principal city now has its own newspaper, it can be easily understood that the Turkish people

*Ataturk giving lessons
on the blackboard*

are becoming more literary minded. But this is not only due to the Etymological change. The Cinema and Radio have also played their part, and it naturally goes hand in hand with Education.

II

NATIONAL EDUCATION

ANKARA, although it is not the most largely populated city in Turkey, is the centre of all Kemalist culture and inspiration. There, side by side with the relics of the Ottoman derelict, the new Kemalist thought is taking form and imposing its will upon the future generation which is following in the footsteps of the Kemalist pioneers, and which is going to carry on the work of culture, education and progress that is being forged in the numerous vocation schools that have been founded during the last nineteen years of the Republican Regime.

No distinction is made between the sexes, but in those centres where the number of students is overwhelming, it is being found more practicable to teach them separately, and so the boys and girls, each have their own secondary and lycee schools. Some of the vocation schools, by nature of their character, necessitate the boys and girls being taught separately. A strict discipline is maintained without resort to corporal punishment of any kind, and further, when punishment is inflicted, it may not be made publicly.

Education in all schools, without exception, is purely laic and admits of no religious influences whatever upon the pupils outside their own homes.



All religious teachings have been eradicated from the school programme.

Perhaps the school that plays the most important role in the new cultural life of the future Turkish Republic, is the Ismet İnönü Institute which is solely for girls, founded in 1928, for it is in this school that the character and vocation of the future mothers and female teachers of Turkey are formed.

The Institute has well equipped workrooms in which all kinds of instruction in dressmaking, millinery, artificial flower making, designing, home economics and hygiene is given. The aim of the Institute is to provide future housewives with a modern knowledge of housekeeping and to give young women a sufficiently profound education that will enable them to earn their own livings, according to their choice, or on the other hand, to prepare themselves for the responsibilities of the state of future motherhood. There are four other schools of this kind in Turkey.

Various Faculties, Academies and Lycees have also been inaugurated at Ankara to form the nucleus of the experts of the future in every branch of economic, scientific, and professional career including the Army, the Law and Medicine, with its all-important branch of bacteriology, which plays such a great role in the research of such diseases as malaria, tuberculosis, cancer, syphilis and tracheotomy which, thanks to the results obtained, are on the decrease throughout Turkey.

Then there is the Faculty of History, Geography and Linguistics, and the Atatürk Institute, which is

divided into five sections dealing with **Mathematics, Natural Science, Literature, History-Geography and Pedagogy**, which is considered to be one of the most handsome buildings of its kind in **Eastern Europe**. It also has a subsidiary branch of instruction in **Drawing and Manual Training**.

The Institute for advanced studies in **Agronomy** adapts itself to the special agricultural conditions of **Turkey**, the selection and grading of seeds and the cultivation of the products of the soil, to the highest standard. Other branches covered by this Institute are viticulture and wine making, cattle breeding, dairy and poultry farming, nurseries and laying out of gardens as well as meteorology.

The **Commercial Lycee**, consisting of secondary and Lycee classes, was designed to provide various branches of **Economic activation** in the country with experts in commerce, office organisation, as also qualified accountants and clerks for offices. The subjects taught in addition to courses in general culture, are political economy, law, finance, book-keeping, accountancy, banking, statistics, economic geography and mathematics. Special attention is also being made to inculcate the sense of **business** and thrift in all pupils, as being the two great essentials of their future careers.

There is also a museum of **Ethnography** where collections of ancient works respecting the **Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Turkish civilizations** are on view, and a **National Library** is in state of formation.

Another important Institute in **Ankara** is that of **Hygiene**.

Furthermore, there is the Normal School of Music with its Conservatoire and classical orchestra that gives symphonic performances every Sunday afternoon to crowded audiences ; the School of Arts and Crafts for young men where wood and metal work is specialised.

There are also certain Lycees where the classes are being taught on all subjects in the English language, the principal of which is the GAZI Lycee, and it is a mixed school.

Then there is the Normal School of Physical Education, the aim of which is to provide the country with teachers who have undergone a scientific physical education upon the same lines as the Swedish system.

At Istanbul, there is the University, which, for the reason that its establishment was already in existence and the extensive accommodation it provided, made it possible to create all the necessary Faculties without much loss of time, has taken the first place until such time as the completion of the University and Faculties of Ankara are in full swing. The fact that it is attended by over eight thousand students is ample evidence of its need and popularity. Only the very best tuition is provided by experts who have been chosen from all over the world.

Hence the standard of education in the Turkish Universities can be favourably compared with that of other countries.

There is one other school which should not be left unmentioned however, and that is because it is probably the oldest and largest scholastic institution in Turkey, namely Galata Saray Lycee at Istanbul.

Founded in 1868 it has been the nursery of all the personalities, notabilities and responsible people of the old Turkish Empire, and having been remodelled to suit the requirements of Republican Turkey it continues to prepare students for the different Universities to which all of its students, some 2,000, are entitled to go to upon graduating from this Lycee.

The principal feature of the instruction at Galata Saray is that all the subjects, excepting Turkish History, Geography and Literature are taught in the French language by French professors; whilst special optional classes are also provided in the English and German languages, again taught by native professors.

This Lycee although under the supervision of the Turkish Board of Education, is run as an entirely separate unit governed by its own Board of Directors and Disciplinary Board.

The goal of the Turkish cultural policy is the elimination of ignorance. In the domain of National Education, a policy of training more children and adults is being practised and applied more vigorously every year. The fundamental basis of the present method of education is to instil and perpetuate the Kemalist ideology into the mentality of its recipients, at the same time imbuing a Republican and Nationalist conception of things, and to render the students proud of their nationality, and by the sheer force of their exuberance and enlightenment, cause the Turkish nation to be respected by others, and to prepare the future citizens of Turkey thoroughly, so that they may become worthy disciples and that



their future success in the business and commercial arenas will be assured.

Although the preceding narrative gives only a general synopsis of the educational programme and organisation to spread it, it is sufficient to reveal the fact that nothing has been left undone to make it possible for Turkish students, as the finished article of scholastic production, to be on the same footing of equality, as their Occidental brothers and sisters.

Particular attention is being paid to Turkish History in order to reveal the pitfalls that led to the failure of past generations and to arm the present and future generations against all influences that might prejudice the national existence, and the self-confidence of the individual man, woman and child in the forward stride.

But education is not being confined to the younger generation alone, for the Halk Evi (People's House) is carrying on where the school leaves off and the masses are being given every facility to follow special adult courses outside the classical school education, in harmony with the advancement of New Turkey.

In the Halk Evi the youth of Turkey is being organised in a national spirit and taught to elevate itself by the adoption of clean ethics and an honourable code of living, and by so doing carry out the principles of Kemalism. Each People's House consists of nine departments or committees of

activity, as follows :—

- (1) Committee of Foreign Languages, History and Literature.
- (2) Music.
- (3) Dramatics.
- (4) Athletics.
- (5) Material and Moral uplifting of the villages.
- (6) Evening courses in mass education.
- (7) Social Aids.
- (8) Museums and Exhibitions.
- (9) Publications.

In this way the People's Houses become the active centres of such education and culture as are adapted to the people's needs.

The Turkish Board of Education announced, that in the year 1940, one million children were being educated in 40 Lycees and 150 secondary and primary schools together with the various vocation schools. The schools are free to all, but the zeal for progress inculcated in the Turkish character, plus the fact that Turkey is repatriating many thousands of her subjects from other Balkan countries, has provided a large excess of scholars, and there are many new private schools, only the students frequenting the latter have to pay for their education. The period of education is spread over eleven years divided into five years in the primary school, three years in the middle school, and three years in the lycee, after which those students who have succeeded in obtaining their graduating certificate, are entitled to go to the Universities continue their higher studies and

prepare themselves for their future career, professional or otherwise.

The Board of Education is spending enormous sums of money annually to secure the most expert tuition and to provide their students with the most able professors and equipment to ensure that the standard of their work will compare favourably with that of foreign Universities.

Hence the Eastern Nations, who for many years have been sending their sons to England, France and Germany, are beginning to find that Istanbul University offers quite as good attractions, whilst the voyage and expense are not so great.

The primary schools are frequented by children of all classes of the population, but Kemalism having created a real democratic system, there is no such thing as class distinction in Turkey or in its schools, and the poor student studies by the side of his or her more fortunate mate with the same possibilities of advancement and equality; the distinction being carefully camouflaged by a uniform attire. Thus wherever you may go throughout Turkey you will find a spirit of comradeship which has been founded in the schoolroom, although make no mistake, there is a very profound code of etiquette and deference practised in official and business circles.

There are also many preparatory schools for those young men destined to go into the Army and Navy and again they are provided with a very neat uniform. In the course of my association with over five thousand students I have found that the method of giving the young people a uniform has

largely contributed to their better deportment and has inculcated a deeper pride, self-respect and manliness which is doing so much for their reliability and steadiness.

The Naval Academy at Istanbul, situated in the island of Heybeli in the Sea of Marmara, is the nursery of the Navy and the traditions and training is similar in every way to those of our Osborne cadets. Both are of a very high standard of efficiency and in accordance with the exigencies of a modern fleet.

Thus the happiness and democracy of the people is founded in the schools.

TURKISH CUSTOMS, CHARACTER AND LIFE

TRYING to know the Turkish people does not mean hobnobbing with them only in Istanbul. The life of a nation does not repose in only one city. To be able to have a first-class knowledge of the people and their ways and customs one must go to the provinces and in the country in Anatolia and Thrace and mingle with the different folk, and with that object in view, I took a roving ticket—very practically provided by the Anatolian Railway Company—which enabled me to go for a certain time where I pleased, and to make my task more interesting and thorough, I travelled in first, second and third class on the train and thus got into contact with all manners of people and thoroughly enjoyed the procedure.

Although at that time my Turkish was not very fluent, I was able to maintain an intelligible conversation and succeeded in enjoying the confidence of those very warm-hearted people of Anatolia and wherever I went I met with genuine desire to assist, mixed with a certain ingenuous curiosity to know something about the country of my birth, which led me to observe that prestige still counts for something.

One particular incident that I remember with pleasure, which was not by any means an isolated

case. Having the intention to buy something to eat at a countryside railway station where the train had stopped for a few minutes to allow the express to pass, I was not permitted to do so by my fellow travellers of the third class, peasants—not because there was not anything to be bought—on the contrary —, but because they insisted upon my partaking of the food they had brought with them, good bread and cheese and onions.

Again on another occasion in the second class I came into contact with farmers, some of whom upon hearing that I was fond of shooting, lost no time in offering me the hospitality of their farm at any time I might care to avail myself of it, even asking me for my address so that they could write and remind me ; and again, sometimes one bumped into officialism upon the question of passport formalities. If my Turkish did not rise to the occasion, I generally found somebody who could either speak French or English to assist me out of my difficulties and really go out of their way to see me safely through my troubles.

Here I should point out, that perhaps it is not generally known that there are two fundamental reasons for foreign languages being spoken in Turkey. One is due to the fact that Turkey having been overrun by the soldiers of so many different nationalities during the war and after the war, many Turks, who had been working with them, had picked up something of their language and these people naturally have since dispersed all over the country ; and secondly, in all the middle and lycee classes of the

schools, French, English or German is being taught.

(So you can calculate that) of 1,000,000 students in Turkish schools, some 60 per cent. of them are learning a language, so that in due course this aptitude will make it possible for most strangers when travelling in Turkey to find someone with whom they can make themselves understood. The same thing applies to travellers coming from the East, for many Turkish people speak Arabian, Persian, Armenian and Georgian and even Russian, probably picked up during the routine of business contacts with their neighbouring countrymen.

Anyway in the Near East, it is not an uncommon thing for a large majority of the people to speak four and even five languages.

Now as to the habits and customs of the people. Apart from their religion—which really does not differ much except in name and ritual—, and their food, which only differs in taste and the manner of its being cooked, there is little else or practically no difference to our own.

When you are visiting a Turkish house, you are treated with great ceremonial deference. Turkish coffee and cigarettes are immediately offered, and are generally followed by sweets or some kind of small cakes, and should you drop in at an hour when a meal was in the course of being eaten, they would not think of continuing the meal unless you sat down and partook of something yourself.

I remember upon one occasion visiting a Turkish friend whom I had not seen for a long time, and as he was about to go to the wedding celebration of an

an intimate friend of his, he solved the problem of entertaining me by taking me along with him, and although I found myself the only stranger among fifty or sixty people, the hospitality and kindness extended to me quickly put me at my ease and made me feel quite at home, and before the night was out, I felt that I had known them all my life. Dancing and all kinds of games were played, in which I participated, and again I found that many of the company present could speak English, and most of the games played were in every way the exact replica of those which are played in any similar English family party.

The Turkish people are very punctilious in paying courtesy visits which naturally exact that they should be returned, and this is particularly noticeable during the fete of the first Bayram (sheker) meaning sweets, when it is the custom to offer together with Turkish delight (lukum) to visitors, and the second Kurban Bayram (sacrifice) when sheep are killed and the meat distributed among the poor as a token of sacrifice. These fetes are somewhat similar to our Easter and Whitsun although their actual date changes annually as the Turks employ the Lunar Calendar for their religious fetes, but they are about six weeks apart.

Everyday life resembles our own very much, the same domestic routine being practised, the *pater familias* dashes off to catch his train in the morning with his breakfast in his mouth, while the streets resound with the cries of the itinerant merchants and hawkers such as the old clo' man, any old iron,

muffins and crumpets (peday) a large form of muffin eaten during the period of fasting during Ramazan before Sheker Bayram and employed largely in the restaurants all the year round: ice-cream vendor, hot chestnuts at the corners of the street in season, and sticky-toffee, sweets, fruit and vegetables; whilst fish, live chickens, lights and liver, sheeps heads and many other edibles, pots and pans, china glassware are hawked from door to door and the coal and wood man passes daily. The milkman goes his daily round and another striking feature is to see large flocks of geese and turkeys being driven along the roads in season.

In the different towns, and in many quarters of the large towns, there are market days allotted, whilst every provincial town and village has its market day, which is exactly the same in characteristics as our own. Fairs are also held when those purveyors of amusements provide "all the fun of the fair," with hurdy-gurdys, roundabouts and swings but not cocoa-nut shies, as these nuts are too rare and expensive in Turkey; wire-walkers and open air theatrical performances with excellent patter comedians keep the pot a-boiling, and there are always the inevitable gipsies ready to tell you your fortune.

The neighbours carry on their gossip over the garden wall and all the latest politics and news are discussed in the village cafes over a friendly cup of Turkish coffee. In all these cafes the popular game of *tavlu* (backgammon) is played and in those of the larger towns, billiard saloons (cannons only) are

provided ; whilst card playing of all descriptions is indulged in, but gambling is strictly prohibited.

Since the Revolution and the inauguration of the Republic, the life of the people has broadened very much and no doubt apart from the new progressive education, the Cinema and Radio have contributed largely to the modernising of the Turkish mentality, but the real cause of their great advancement is another of those far-seeing innovations of Ataturk, namely the granting of freedom and liberty of action to the Turkish women who had played so great a part in the War of the Independence by carrying munitions to the front, thus rendering victory more possible. With the abolishment of the veil and the granting of the franchise to them, centuries of prejudice were swept by the board. The Turkish women themselves accepted the *fait accompli* with open arms and really in comparison to the men, have advanced much more rapidly, or shall I say much more noticeably.

Naturally the women adored Ataturk and rightly so, for in granting them their emancipation, he opened the door of all professions, trade, commerce and civil rights to them, and consequently they are now taking part in every phase of life. They have become in a very short space of time, judges, lawyers, doctors, diplomats, professors and artists ; yet others clerks, saleswomen, authors, factory workers and even their services are made use of in the modern Turkish police force.

She also directs many charitable works such as the Red Cross and the Milk Distribution to the



Commemoration Statue
of Turkish woman
carrying munitions du-
ring the Turkish War
of Independence.

poor ; in fact there is nothing nowadays in which the Turkish woman does not take part and the most famous aviator in the Turkish Air Force is a young lady by the name of Bayan Sabiha Gökchen. Think of it, in nineteen years they have accomplished what their sisters of other nations have been doing for centuries.

But the new importance of the Turkish woman is not only to be found in public life. Regard her a little in the home, which is the cradle of the future Turkey.

Instead of a delapidated old wooden villa and house in which she used to live, she now demands a modern up-to-date villa or apartment constructed in the very latest cubic style, hygienically designed and fitted out with every modern contrivance. It must be furnished also in harmony. She has good taste and her drawing room is generally planned upon very artistic lines and colour schemes, whilst nothing can compare to her Turkish and Persian carpets.

She herself dresses in the very latest fashion of European style (there are several Turkish dress-making establishments, the directrices of which have passed a period of apprenticeship in some European capital), while her complexion will hold its own with any of her foreign sisters and the fact must not be lost sight of that Turkey has produced an International Beauty Queen. Her reception days are much sought after and upon such occasions music, bridge and poker are the different diversions.

Family life is greatly cherished and everything is done by the parents to make it possible for their children to receive a proper education, especially in respect of foreign languages, be properly clothed, —the children generally appear in a completely new rig-out upon the occasion of Sheker Bayram—, and to secure for them their proper share of sports and amusements ; and here it should be noted that, as the principal Universities are at Ankara and Istanbul, the families in the provinces are obliged to send their children to those education centres, and many are the sacrifices needed to enable them to do so. Here for the moment, the situation is rather behind-hand, as the necessary hostleries and accommodation have not yet been provided for, also there is not sufficient room for them to be lodged in the Universities, so the students have to seek lodgings here and there in the towns, and the foreign elements living therein profit accordingly, for many of the students prefer living with them so that they can practise speaking a foreign language. It is however forbidden for any student to appear in uniform in a public cafe.

An announcement has since been made by the Board of Education to the effect that hostleries and welfare institutions are to be provided as soon as the time required for their construction permits.

The Army and the Navy receive their candidates for commissions from the well-known families, and provision is made to receive the sons of the widows of ex-officers. There is a very fine Military Academy at Ankara, and the students therein are subject to a



very rigorous discipline, and woe betide any of them that are not there to answer when the "Lights Out" is sounded.

Undoubtedly the most apparent feature of the Turkish character is that of extreme politeness and courtesy which they extend to one another, and which is even more pronounced in their attitude towards strangers. This has always been so, for it must not be lost sight of that the Turks are descendants of a long race of chivalrous and gallant warriors and have much tradition behind them, which counts for a great deal in the formation of character, even when the individual is not necessarily an educated person.

The evolution of the development of the Turkish Republic upon modern progressive lines has broadened their views of life very extensively and the contacts made with so many foreigners, both at home and abroad, has added a new zest to their character and a desire to present themselves in accordance with the customary conventions of international manners.

The great prestige which their incomparable leader established for Turkey and the Turks, has inculcated a certain justifiable new pride of race and nationality which has created in the individual the reason for him and her to consider themselves to be on the same plane of modern civilisation and equity as the people of the Occidental races, and consequently their feelings are very sensitive on this point and they are quick to resent any neglect on the part of foreigners to treat them with the respect that is due to them.

*A Turkish lady presiding
in Court as Judge*

This is perhaps most noticeable in the technical and administrative domains, where after all the younger members of the nation are developing their talents in the course of their new apprenticeship in all branches of diplomacy, commerce and industry. They have sought the best tuition, and experts of every kind are guiding them along the road of experience and progress, and those who are fulfilling such duties can testify to the eagerness and zeal of their wards to accomplish their task.

Looking deeper into the Turkish character, we find there is still a certain distrust of foreigners, as a result of the long period of exploitation they have suffered at their hands. This is only to be expected as they are very jealous of their new reputation, and quickly resent any misconception of their present status.

In the schools, where the curriculum includes the story of Ataturk's Revolution and the Renovation of Republican Turkey, the future generation is developing itself with a rapidity and ardour, which by sheer force of the exuberance of youth, is a little exaggerated during the transitory period to manhood, but after traversing the bridge of youthful inconsequence to the realities of life, at the beginning of their careers, they fall into line and become rationalised to the requirements of their surroundings and environment.

As it is the custom for all Lycee students having finished their studies, to undergo a course of military training and become prospective officers in the Turkish Army Reserve, no doubt the discipline and

barrack life creates the right spirit in them to enable them to find their level in the order of things.

One thing, which is always a good sign in a man is, that they never lose their joy of youth, and quickly respond to any sympathetic personality that is out to help them, but contrarily if suspicion is aroused that they are being patronised, it will go hard with the offender of their susceptibilities.

IV

RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT

THE first important outlay of capital by the **Turkish Government** was upon **Railway Construction** and as most of the new lines have been completed and are in full running order, Turkey is now provided with a magnificent service of trains intersecting the whole of **Anatolia**, of which **Haidarpasha at Istanbul** is the starting point. The total number of kilometres being exploited is **7,000**, whilst the total amount of capital invested runs into over **Three Hundred Million Turkish Pounds**.

The justification of the Government's enterprise can easily be seen from a comparison of only five years ago when the number of passengers carried in twelve months was only **Five Million** whereas today it exceeds **Twenty Million**, and the increase of the **Goods Traffic** has increased from **Two to Five Million tons** in the corresponding period, whilst the revenue has risen from **Ltq 1,760,000 in 1923 to Ltq. 36,000,000 in 1927**.

The Government has not only built new lines but has also redeemed all the existing railways on **National soil** to the extent of **3,380 kilometres**, from

the foreign shareholders, as follows :—

	Kilometres
Anatolian Railway	1,485
Adana Fevzi Pasha	140
Bagdad Section (Konya-Yenidje)	346
Mersin-Tarsus-Adana	68
Bagdad Section (Topprakale-Payas)	40
Bagdad Section (Fevzi Pasha-Meydan Ekbez)	25
Izmir-Aydin	610
Izmir-Kassaba	705
Samsun-Tcharshambe	36
Mudanya-Bursa	41
Oriental	387
Total ..	3,880

and has acquired the following lines constructed by the Russians in the region of Erzerum Kars :—

Erzerum-Sarikamish	282
Sarikamish-Kars-Arpatchai	124
	856

and has constructed herself :—

Ankara-Kayseri-Sivas	602
Sivas-Samsun	376
Kutahya-Balikesir	258
Ulukishla-Beyazkopru	170
Fevzi Pasha-Diyarbakir	529
Irmak-Zonguldak	418

					Kilometres
Afyon-Burdur	..	..	..	..	126
Sivas-Malatya	..	..	..	..	252
Chetinkya-Divrik	..	..	..	..	60
Sivas-Erzerum	..	..	..	..	650
Tevzipasa-Nuseybin	..	..	..	..	405
Hitja-Palamulluk	..	..	..	..	29
Total ..					7606

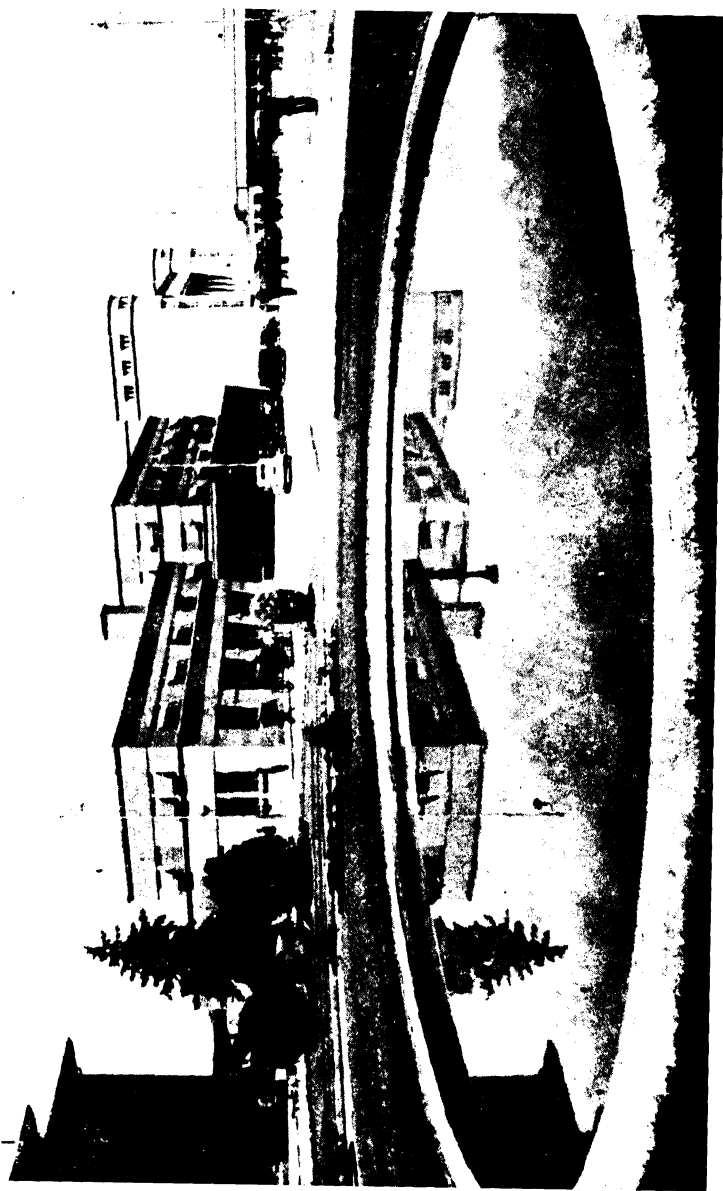
of which 1962 kilometres are in the Black Sea zone, i.e., 71 per cent.

					kilometres
The lines rebought	..	..	..	..	3,880
lines acquired	..	..	..	..	356
lines constructed	..	..	..	..	3870
forming a total extension of over	..	..	..	..	7606

on the 1st of November 1939. Construction is being continued towards the East and South in three directions, to operate the joining up with the Russian, Persian and Irakian lines.

The Government is paying the amounts agreed upon by Annuities, but it is no longer paying the kilometre guarantee and that of the revenue is no longer in the hands of an administration of foreign Bankers and Commissioners.

Abandoning the system of Concessions and Kilometre Guarantees, the Government has constructed the above mentioned lines itself. The work, begun at first with the aid of a Swedish group of contractors, has since been confided to Turkish contractors, and that which constitutes a novelty in



Turkey, is, that all this has been accomplished without resorting to loans from abroad. One is then, far from the practices of the two previous Regimes who granted Concessions by putting the railways in pawn with the Public Debt or depositing State Obligations with Commissioners.

The Administration of the State Railways has abandoned the system of usurious Traffic Tariffs applied by the Concessioners and replaced it by a reasonable Tariff with the consequence that the intensity of its traffic has enormously increased.

Naturally the fact that Ankara, the new capital, is situated in the heart of Anatolia, and is the seat of the Government, has had a lot to do with this increased movement ; but a really progressive policy of cheap excursions and roving tickets during the holidays, has also played a great part, whilst the creation of numerous industrial centres has contributed to the increased movement in both Passenger and Goods Traffic.

The repercussion of this activity has had its effect upon the different ports to where the merchandise is transported, there to be loaded into ships sailing for foreign ports, and others for Istanbul in transit, and such is the movement ensuing, that the necessity of a special Maritime Department was felt, thus the *Deniz Yolu* (Maritime Routes) was founded for that Turkish Shipping, both cargo and passenger traffic, which now surpasses 72,000 tons of modern craft consisting of 88 units, which is being increased every year, and recently an order for twelve new ships has been placed in England.

*The Railway Station
at Ankara*

One most noticeable feature is that ships working and trading between Turkish ports can only sail under the Turkish flag.

There are also splendid ferry-boat services plying from Istanbul to all suburban districts situated on the different shores and the Islands, carrying thousands of passengers daily to and from the business centres, and in the Summer season the pleasure steamers making trips and excursions to all seaside resorts are abundantly patronised.

Motor transport also plays a great role all over Turkey and busses and lorries connect all railway heads with outlying districts, whilst taxi-cabs are to be found in all the important towns. The total number of motor vehicles circulating in Turkey amounts to 10,300 of which 90 per cent. are of American origin, comprising 6,000 motor cars, 3,000 lorries, 600 motor busses and 700 motoreycles, consuming 49,619 tons of petrol annually.

Curiously enough English cars have never been able to penetrate this market successfully, principally due to the lack of credit facilities.

There are also aeroplane services between Ankara-Istanbul-Izmir and Adana. The journey to Ankara is accomplished in two hours making it possible to go there and back in the same day.

Most of the important towns have also very efficient Tramway Services the principal of which is that which functions in Istanbul over a total of sixty-seven kilometres, employing no less than 320 cars and maintaining a staff of all kinds of employees to the extent of 1,169 men.

The total number of passengers carried in 1988 was over 78 millions which is a remarkable fact seeing that the population of Istanbul has decreased, whereas the number of passengers carried annually has increased in spite of the fact that there now exists a competitive Motor-Bus Service throughout the town, operating over 150 vehicles, and transporting some twelve million passengers annually.

This is no doubt due to the encouragement given by the railways to excursion traffic, the movement created by the Capital being at Ankara, and the numerous new industries springing up in the different parts of Anatolia, necessitating a number of people from Anatolia visiting Istanbul for business reasons and *vice versa*.

Finally enormous sums are being spent upon the building of modern roads in all directions, the most recent of which is the All-Tourist Route from the European Turkish frontier to Istanbul, which will be complete next year, and which terminates the International Tourist Route from London and all parts of the Continent.

THE ORIENTAL RAILWAYS (EUROPEAN TURKEY)

On the European land of Turkey there is a railway terminating at Sirkedji, Istanbul, upon which the *Oriental Express* functions, as also trains from all parts of the Continent and the principal capitals of Europe. Passengers can now book right through from London to Bagdad and Egypt. There is also a very intense local service of trains.

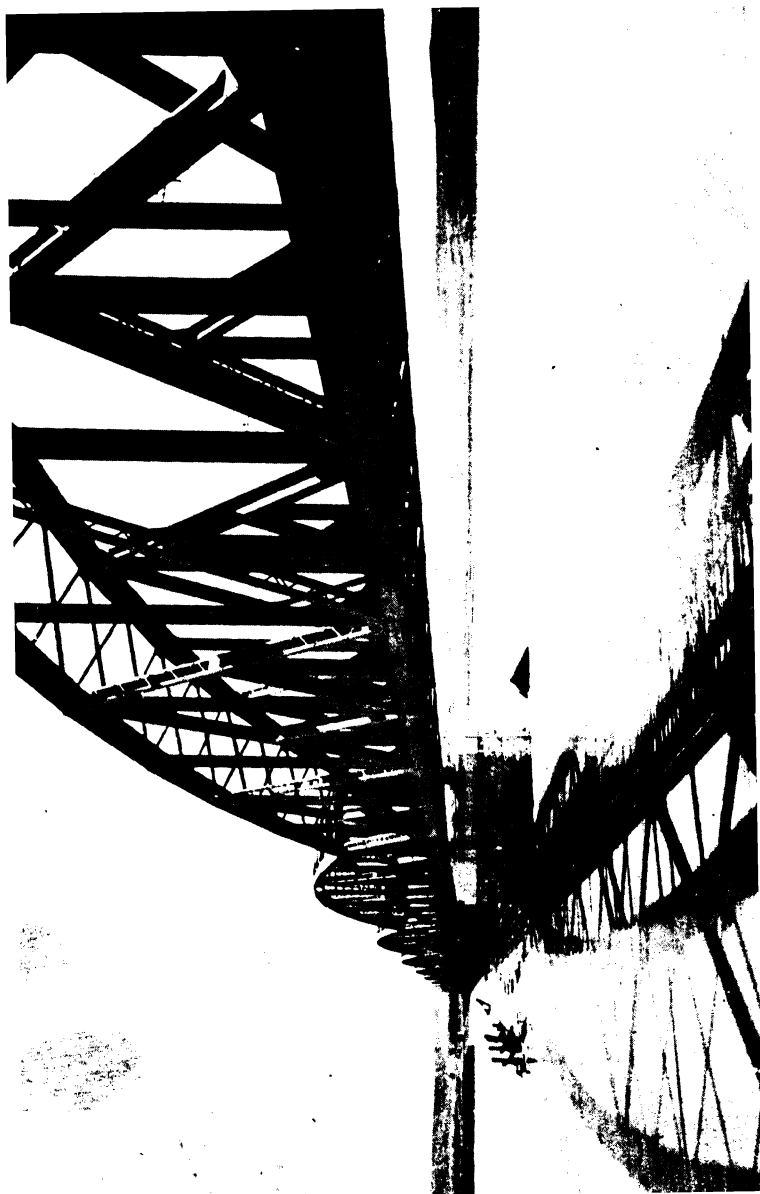
All trains in Turkey are composed of Restaurant and Sleeping Cars as well as first, second and third class carriages.

The Company exploiting the Oriental Railway in Turkey had always remained a foreign one, and never ceased to exploit the Turkish section at the expense of the Turkish Government.

For example, of the 640 employees of the Company in 1894, two hundred were Greeks, one hundred Armenians, one hundred Jewish, and two hundred miscellaneous foreigners and only a score of Turks, that is to say 3 per cent., and the latter were employed only as workmen on the line or clerks in the office. The Company not having confided their work to Turks could not uphold that the Turks were not capable, and the sequel has proved exactly the contrary, so now the exploitation is being uniquely effected by Turkey and the Turks, it is being done much better than it was by the old Limited Company.

Continuing, the Oriental Railway had been from time to time Austrian, French or Turkish according to the circumstances which served its interests best. The direction of it was at Istanbul. The office at Vienna, and the centre of the combinations, was the Oriental Railway Bank established at Zurich in Switzerland.

After the Armistice in October 1918, it suddenly turned up as a French Company pretending that its capital belonged to the French; a simple motive of presenting fresh demands. In effect, the head International Bank introduced a new so-called "re-adaptation" through the medium of the principal



Allied Powers in the Peace negotiations, a term thanks to which, they could obtain fresh advantages. This neologism permitted the Oriental Company to quintuple its Tariffs, but the Government of the new Republican Turkey had taken note of the fact, that the soul of the directors of the new Company remained identically the same as its predecessors. It has waited until just lately to remedy it. This remedy was to buy back the Concession of Exploitation.

The following is a declaration made by the Ex-Minister of Public Works, Bay Ali Chetinkaya, on the 19th April 1937 in the Turkish Grand National Assembly. "A certain Mr. Wiley has arrived as the delegate of the foreign Societies and he is entering into contact with the Government on their behalf. He is also the delegate of the Oriental Railway Company." The Minister furnished certain details of the diverse conventions concluded anteriorly with the aforesaid Company, which was he added "a charge that weighed heavily upon the country."

The Minister further declared at a meeting on the 26th of April, speaking notably about the "Special Account" which showed up the conduct of the chiefs of the Company. He said, "that he had spoken very plainly to the Budget Commission, but that he saw that he had not yet spoken plainly enough." He also furnished further interesting information, "I declared, he said, that the Turkish Republic cannot shelter a Company with such a ravenous appetite, within its bosom, and I have already told them so at a meeting which was attended by all the delegates."

*Railway Bridge over the River
Euphrates at Jerablus*

The Directors of the Company understood then, and only then, that a change had come about in Turkey, and that they could no longer continue their rapacious methods and after having demanded primarily the sum of Eleven Million Turkish Pounds, they finally consented to sell their Concession, which would expire in 1938, for the sum of Six Million Turkish Pounds, including all the rolling-stock.

And it was thus that Turkey was debarrassed of this Company after having supported the onus during 65 years.

The Turkish Government has also bought back the Istanbul Tramway Company for the sum of £169,000 pounds sterling, from a Belgian Company which had held the Concession for a period of 30 years, entering into possession on the 4th of March 1938.

Further, the Tunnel, a short underground cable railway, 570 metres long, joining Galata to Beyoglu a steep ascent, which carries about six million passengers annually, hitherto exploited by a Foreign Company, was bought out for the sum of Ltq 149,900.

Still another Company previously exploited by a Belgian Group, the Istanbul Electric Light Company has been acquired by the Turkish Government and now the three Companies, the Tramway, Tunnel and the Electric Light are being exploited as a single unit entirely under Turkish direction.

V

BANKING AND INDUSTRY

NATURALLY, all the aforesaid undertakings and the ameliorated conditions of family life mean an enormous increase in the Budget not only of the Government itself, but also in the Budget of the individual, whose modern requirements are increasingly exacting, and therefore the Economical development of the country must be recounted, to explain the resources and origin of the Turkish prosperity and spending capacity.

The Turkish Government has had literally to recommence and reconstruct the entire financial fabric of Turkey. Their method has been to gradually create new Banking Institutions, Monopolies, Industries, Shipping and Railways, and to buy out all the existing foreign Societies functioning in Turkey. Try and imagine what capital this represents. But *Hey Presto*, the magic wand of Ataturk waved, and cast its spell over the enlightened Turks and now the Turk is master in his own land ; for they will no longer tolerate that their banks and railways be controlled by foreigners. Everything that is being created is being done under Turkish control. They

have purged their Stock Exchange of all alien influence, and transferred its activities from Istanbul to Ankara. Artisan occupations have been entirely banned to foreigners wishing to exploit them and reserved for the sole use of the Turkish working men and employees.

Hence an era of prosperity has commenced for the individual Turk and the Turkish people in general such as they have not enjoyed for many years.

Turkey being primarily an agricultural country, its greatest wealth is derived from the soil, and different Banking Institutions have been founded to transact the business ensuring from the productions of the soil—cereals, tobacco, cotton, sugar, grapes opium and timber ; whilst another deals with minerals, coal and cement. Yet another bank with the more recently created industries such as silk, woollen and cotton goods, boots and shoes, glass-ware, etc.

Ankara decided to have its economic undertakings founded upon a solid basis, and always bearing that in mind, had recourse to those people who were best qualified to manage the country's finances, commerce, transport, mines, industry and agriculture, and initiated those educational centres that are to eventually produce the most capable exponents of Turkish product and who are to replace the pioneers, and carry on where they leave off.

Foreign specialists have been working under the superintendence of the different ministries in a manner complying with their national ambitions.

The outstanding influence dominating the desires and intentions of those responsible for the appoint-

ment of the foreign experts, was to get rid of the clog which had prevented progress in the past, and that their freshly created convictions of emancipation and energy would make it possible to put into practice, their modern and progressive theories.

The field open to the young men and women is becoming sufficiently great to absorb them, for agriculture and industry naturally provide employment for the greater part of the population. The Administrative Departments of the Government also provide a large measure of employment in their Civil Services and the fact that the population of Ankara has increased from 28,000 in 1923 to 150,000 in 1938 is sufficient evidence to show the great expansion which is corresponding to the business demands of the Country.

A visit to any of these business establishments reveals an activity that is comparable to a bee-hive.

Before the creation of the Turkish Republic all branches of Commerce and Trade had been usurped by the foreigners living in Turkey and by foreign interests having their filials in the country. Thus the new President Ismet İnönü, referring to the Five-Year Economic Plan, which was inaugurated in 1934, said—"In order to endow the State with a structure capable of making up for centuries of indifference, of restoring what was wrongfully destroyed—that is, fit to stand the severe test of modern times,—it was necessary first to remove the cause of economic weakness. I maintain that we are forced to accept economic State Nationalism as a system of safeguard on the way to progress,

and hence as a point of departure and a safety device. It represents for us a positive and fruitful orientation which is bound to recovery and new order. I mean by this that we do not trust to it merely in a conservative spirit of safety but also as the concrete, effective and necessary instrument of a policy of regeneration. I therefore hope that in ten years, time, Turkish State Nationalism will be cited as a masterpiece, as the most perfect scientific expression of a national conception of State organisation in the Economic domain."

THE CENTRAL BANK OF TURKEY

(Merkez Bankası)

This Bank was inaugurated by a special law on the 3rd of October 1931. Although not the original Bank by any means, it enjoys the exclusive privilege of issuing Bank-notes in Turkey, and its main functions are to determine the rate of interest, regulate the rates of exchange and currency circulation, conduct Treasury operations, and take all measures in co-operation with the Turkish Government, to assure the future stability of Turkey's currency.

The Bank's nominal Capital is 15 million Turkish pounds of which 70 per cent. was paid-up until the end of the business year 1937. At the same time the ordinary, extraordinary and special reserve funds had risen to Ltq 8,105,172.40.

Upon its foundation the Bank took charge of the State note circulation which amounted to 158,748,563 Turkish pounds, receiving in return



for its engagements Treasury Bonds carrying a 1 per cent. rate of interest. Starting from the financial year 1931, and by virtue of the same legal prescriptions, 1 per cent. of the total credits allotted to the general supplementary and departmental administrative budgets, as well as to the municipal budgets, over 50,000 Turkish pounds were effected by the amortization of these Treasury Bonds. The amortization thus effected in 1937 amounted to a total of Ltq 14,072,062 Turkish pounds. The note circulation had been reduced by the same amount at this period.

Exercising its rights, the Bank proceeded to issue, within legal limits, a supplementary Bank-note issue for the requirements of the money market, to the amount of 19 million Turkish pounds covered by gold, and 12 million Turkish pounds covered by commercial assets.

It is to be noticed that the Banks succeeded, as is evidenced by the weekly report, to assure by its supplementary issue, the necessary elasticity in circulation, especially by its policy of making the latter dependent upon the volume of its credit-drafts, which reflects the tendency of the money market under the preponderant influence of the export season.

The Bank was naturally authorised to conduct the purchases of gold, both at home and abroad, and the gold stocks experienced a constant rise in the seven years of the Bank's activity, to reach 37 million pounds at the end of the 1937 business year, as against an initial 20 million pounds.

*Headquarters of the Central
Bank at Ankara*

Similarly one cannot underestimate the part played by the Central Bank on the exchange market. First by its continual interventions and then by undertaking the application of the clearing accounts (resulting from the Government's energetic economic policy) the Bank succeeded in upholding the stability of the Turkish pound during the seven years of its existence.

The Turkish pound was actually attached to the English pound, which had been abandoned in favour of the French franc in September 1931 on the occasion of the provisional abandonment of the Gold Standard by Great Britain.

The publication of weekly reports, in accordance with its statutes, was begun by the Central Bank of the Turkish Republic on the 7th of January 1932. The discount rate was fixed then at 7 per cent., and as from the 2nd March 1933 it was lowered to 5½ per cent.; and from the 1st of July 1938 to 4 per cent. The rate of advances on ingots, and gold currency was fixed at 3 per cent. from the latter date.

There are branches of the Bank at Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Mersine and Samsun and various agent abroad.

THE BUSINESS BANK OF TURKEY

(Ish Bankasi)

This Bank was founded on the 26th August 1924 with headquarters at Ankara, and is a typical achievement of the Republican Regime and of Turkey's Economic Independence.

That one of the fruits of Ataturk's amazing

ability is the Ish Bank, is shown in the striking progress during the nineteen years of its existence, its capital rising from an original million Turkish pounds (of which only 25 per cent. were paid-up) to Five Million Turkish pounds today, plus reserve funds amounting to Ltq 4,500,000 Turkish pounds.

Placing vital National interests above the considerations of profit and all others, the Bank has assisted, on a vast scale, all the measures and enterprises which have been undertaken in connection with the building up and development of the country, and has refrained from becoming another ordinary depository institution. It has also been responsible for the regulating and normalisation of credit operations throughout the areas where it has been established, and avoided the practice of aimless hoarding of deposits. The paid-up capital and reserve funds show the following movement since 1924 :—

Year	Turkish Pounds	Year	Turkish Pounds
1924	.. 1,000,000	1932	.. 7,400,000
1925	.. 1,000,000	1933	.. 7,849,000
1926	.. 2,859,500	1934	.. 7,560,000
1927	.. 4,057,508	1935	.. 7,690,000
1928	.. 4,816,500	1936	.. 8,040,000
1929	.. 4,900,000	1937	.. 8,250,000
1930	.. 7,000,000	1938	.. 8,470,000
1931	.. 7,200,000	1939	.. ..

The Bank's first business year (1934) lasted only a little over four months and the period was taken up

with the organising of the Bank's business at home and abroad.

The following year showed the first fruits of the Bank's activities. It gained its strength rapidly thanks to the public's confidence, and in addition to the already existing branch in Istanbul, further branches were opened in 1925 at Bursa and Izmir. The effect on finance in these parts was great and beneficial, and the new branches were received by open arms by business circles there. Special attention was subsequently devoted to the formation of additional branches for the purpose of facilitating credit transactions, consolidating and co-ordinating the different markets, making its resources available to all the national markets, and for the elastic and rational distribution of its investments.

The Ish Bank is the Turkish Republic's first and foremost financial Institution, and 1932 saw the opening of its foreign branches at Alexandria and Hamburg, and 1938 in London. It has 45 branches in Turkey and three abroad, and there are correspondents in all parts of the world. The foundation of each new branch office has brought an increase in the scope of the Bank's activities and has strengthened the already existing structure. National importance was assumed by the question of the savings, which it treated as one of vital importance to Turkey, and owing to the Bank's efforts, it has reached the proportions of a great movement. In this respect the Ish Bank's merits have been particularly great.

The Bank is rightly proud of its contributions

to the introduction of modern Banking methods in Turkey and its meticulous safeguarding of all the elements essential for the functioning of such methods. Its efforts have been especially directed, *inter alia*, to educating a sufficient number of young men in banking, providing them both with theoretical instruction and opportunities for practical work. In addition to its staff of 689 permanently employed by the head office, the latter has been a nursery for the education of a vast personnel used for the staffing of the Bank's numerous branches.

Similarly, numbers of young men have been sent regularly abroad to study the technique of large European Banks and later to form the kernel of the Ish Bank's rising power.

The calculating machine was first introduced into Turkish banking by the Ish Bank and the Turkish women were enabled to make their entry on the business scene by joining the Ish Bank's staff in considerable numbers. At its foundation in 1924, the Bank numbered 96 depositors, accounting for Ltq 12,554 pounds in deposits. By the end of 1940 these figures had grown to the extraordinary total of 108,905 depositors and Ltq 5,479,000 pounds in deposits.

The Turkish nation which rallied round Kemal Atatürk to struggle heroically in war, later turned with equal ardour, skill and determination to consolidate, politically and economically, its war gains and to establish in brilliant fashion, its integrity. The imminent need for this was foreshadowed in advance by the great leader Kemal Atatürk, who,

even during the Lausanne peace talks, warned the people of Western Asia Minor during a tour of the different areas, to be prepared to wage and win an economic battle with the advent of peace.

In the year of its foundation, the Ish Bank immediately began to play a vital part in the industrialisation scheme. The then Prime Minister, Bay Celal Bayar, who in July 1938 declared in Istanbul "that he considered the question of the industrialisation to be one of civilisation," opened a new vista for the Bank in 1932 by assigning it a special role in connection with the industrialisation movement. From 1924 and throughout all the years that followed, the Ish Bank has never ceased to be a local factor and guiding force in the industrialisation of Turkey, constantly using its resources to participate in the realisation of that aim. Credits were granted to private enterprises, subsidiary concerns were financed, and participation arranged in other economic institutions.

One of the characteristic businesses of the Ish Bank, in its efforts to aid the industrialisation project, was in the sphere of coal mining, which forms one of the country's fundamental assets under the industrialisation plan. At different periods the Bank has founded the following companies in the Zonguldak coal district :—

- (1) In 1926 a coal company called the Maaden Kömürü Ishleri Türk Anonim Shirketi was formed with a capital of One Million Turkish pounds, which has risen to Ltq 1,800,000

pounds today, will reserves of Ltq 210,972 pounds.

- (2) In 1926 another coal company called the Kozlu Kömürishleri Türk Ananım Shirketi was formed with a capital of Ltq 500,000 pounds. In 1929 the capital was increased to Three Millions and in 1938 the French Eregli Company was bought out.
- (3) The Kilimli Shirketi was formed with a capital of Ltq 400,000 and reserves of Ltq 33,180 pounds.
- (4) A company with a capital of Ltq 300,000 in the Kirejlik zone was founded in 1934.

These four companies played a decisive part in the promotion of technical and social progress in the areas involved, and caused the introduction of modern mining methods and machinery in coal exploitation.

In 1935 an Anthracite Plant was added to the same zone, and in 1937 a briquette factory. The former had special significance, in that it formed the basis of the country's new chemical industry, helped to check the forest devastations, and provided the country with economical and valuable fuel, replacing wood consumption with 51,000 tons of coke per annum.

The enormous increase in the output of Turkish coal, has meant the increased consumption of wood-props in the pits, which hitherto had been imported from Russia, Sweden and Norway, but since the establishment of the Saw Mills exploiting the Forest of Kunduz, the sum of One Million Turkish pounds

has been economised for national purchases from the native saw-mills for proprs furnished by them.

A pioneering role was similarly played by the Turkish Ish Bank in the country's SUGAR industry.

From the early days of the Republic, the Bank was anxious to open new possibilities of earning to the Turkish peasant, by promoting a domestic sugar industry to correspond with the country's potentialities in this direction.

After the first Turkish factory, built at Alpallu in 1926, the Ish Bank, in co-operation with the Sumer Bank, opened a second one at Eskişehir in 1933, and a third one at Turhal in the following year in co-operation with the Agricultural Bank. In 1935 it was decided to carry out a merger of all the existing Sugar factories, when the Ish Bank caused the creation of a new Company to take the business of the independent factories, its capital being established at the sum of Ltq 22,000,000 pounds.

The total production of sugar-beet being 50,000 tons annually permitting a sum of Nine Million pounds to be distributed to the sugar-beet growers annually.

The Ish Bank was further charged with the task of laying the foundations of a national GLASS-WARE industry, and under its aegis, the opening of such a factory took place near Istanbul in 1935, with a capital of Ltq 1,750,000 pounds. This incidentally put an end to the country's imports of foreign glassware, effecting a saving of One Million Turkish pounds annually thereby to the country by producing 5,419 tons of glass goods annually to cover



the needs of the local market.

The Ish Bank's activity also found expression in the **TEXTILE** Industry.

Under the name of "YUNUS," an existing textile plant at Ankara was taken over and completely modernised and equipped with new machinery, and now produces different fine qualities of woollen stuffs. The factory employs 250 hands and deals with 300,000 kilogrammes of wool and mohair, and 28,000 kilogrammes of imported yarn. Its annual output is 125,000 kilogrammes of tissue and 90,000 kilogrammes of higher grade material.

The Bank is also completing a linen and thread factory at Malatya which will have a capital of three million Turkish pounds in co-operation with the Sumer Bank and the Agricultural Bank.

Sensing the necessity of National Financial establishments to guarantee the capital investments reaching several millions of Turkish pounds, the Ish Bank took upon itself to found, with a capital of Ltq 500,000, the **ANATOLIAN INSURANCE** Company, which marked the beginning of this type of institution in the land.

Another **INSURANCE** Company, "The Ankara" was founded by the same Bank two years ago, and with a view to putting a stop to the vast sums being paid to foreign Companies hitherto, a National Reassurance Company had been started previously in 1929.

In addition to the Bank's financial and commercial interest already mentioned, the Ish Bank has holdings in the **COPPER** Company at Ergani.

The Sugar Factory at Alpulla

The **TIMBER** exploitation at **Kunduz**, where they employ 150 workmen and cut up 20,000 cubic metres of timber annually. The logs are floated from **Kunduz** down the river **Kizilirmak** to the saw-mills at **Baffra** ; also the Company dealing with the **LIVE-LOCK** Trade, the **Ish Limited**, the **Building Company Limited**, the **Ish Kominport Company**, the **SULPHUR** exploitation Company at **Kejiburlu** ; in lead cotton, sponge, cables and nails, attar of roses, fig and raisin trade, tobacco production, warehouse Company and the lighterage concerns.

The following table will give an idea of the **Ish Bank's** activities :—

		Deposits	Investments	Participation
		Ltq	Ltq	Ltq
1924	..	2,474,446	953,897	24,000
1925	..	8,201,964	5,372,804	580,340
1926	..	15,116,600	11,426,080	552,942
1930	..	44,983,124	32,355,913	7,280,186
1935	..	61,505,768	38,069,204	17,695,657
1938	..	67,431,366	45,135,565	14,386,663

THE AGRICULTURAL BANK

(*Ziraat Bankasi*)

Turkey is primarily an agricultural country and the majority of its economic prosperity originates in the soil and the variety and richness of the products of Turkey are so extensive that properly organised the economic stability of the country is more than assured.

Unfortunately during the last fifty years of decadence preceding the foundation of the new Republic, most of its productions were merely fodder



for the usurers, as the majority of the farmers and peasants working on the lands of the pashas, having no education or knowledge of economics, saw themselves being gradually overwhelmed by the excessive rates of interest that they were being made to pay for the accommodation that necessity, brought about by lean years, had caused them to have recourse to, from the rich millers and intermediaries whose practice it was to advance money against crops at extortionate rates of interest, with the ultimate result that their lands cattle and crops gradually frittered away to meet their obligations and they finally found themselves in a state of abject poverty and of being obliged to work for others for a mere pittance.

Moreover, the tools and agricultural implements in use, being extremely primitive and their means being insufficient to obtain modern machinery or to adopt scientific production a co-operative or particular Bank was needed which would adapt itself to their requirements by advancing money at reasonable rates and facilitating the purchase of agricultural machinery, cattle, horses and seeds upon easy terms which would enable the farmers and cultivators to finally conserve some portion of their gains.

The first man to realise the situation was a certain Midhat Pasha the mayor of Nish and Tuna, who created a kind of co-operative which enabled the peasants and farmers to obtain credit upon reasonable terms namely 20 per cent. per annum. This may sound unreasonable to English readers, but it should be taken into consideration that even today the normal bank rate in Turkey is from 8 per

cent. to 12 per cent. and it was not until 1888 that the present Agricultural Bank was founded. Unfortunately the rapacious appetites of the foreign agents and their intermediaries continued to circumnavigate the designs of the Bank, whilst the tottering Sultans continued to throw the resources of the Ottoman Empire into the melting pot, so that the economic situation of Turkey fell deeper into the mire, and the very purpose for which the Bank had been founded was thwarted by the top-dogs themselves borrowing from the Bank to prevent the farmers from so doing, and to continue their strangling methods of lending the money themselves.

So when at long last, the Republic was created, one of the first steps of the Grand National Assembly was to put an end to these iniquitous practices by giving the Agricultural Bank greater powers and extending their ramifications, at the same time passing a law restricting the rate of interest on loans, and so in 1924 the Bank was reorganised in the form of a Limited Company with the sole purpose of aiding agriculture, and since then the history of the Bank is one long brilliant record of success, and the undermentioned figures will give the reader some idea of the development of their business over different periods.

Year	Receipts Ltq	Withdrawals Ltq	Capital Ltd
188/89 ..	447,629	296,265	2,000,000
1924 ..	52,786,562	47,000,000	17,942,811
1938 ..	1,100,181,369	1,804,110,058	32,805,200
1940 ..	....	....	36,502,000

The Bank possesses 262 branches in Turkey and abroad, whilst the business now transacted includes every feature of Commercial Banking.

THE MINERAL BANK OF TURKEY

(Eti Bankasi)

Turkey after a sequence of wars found herself depleted of capital, but with the advent of the Republican Regime the new Government quickly realised the necessity of responding to the important needs of National Economy and first of all occupied itself with non-co-ordinated activities, finally culminating in 1932 in the adoption of the First Quinquennial Industrial Plan, which is one of the fundamental reasons for the foundation of the Eti Bank, as the steel industry was included in this programme as forming one of the most important productions of the heavy industries.

Further, they decided upon the electrification of Turkey in order to supply the motive force to industry at low cost, as also an abundance of cheap light to the population.

But there was yet another motive, namely the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country's resources. Hitherto, the only exploitations of this wealth had been usurped by the Ottoman speculators whose only desire was to get rich quickly without regard for the future of their country.

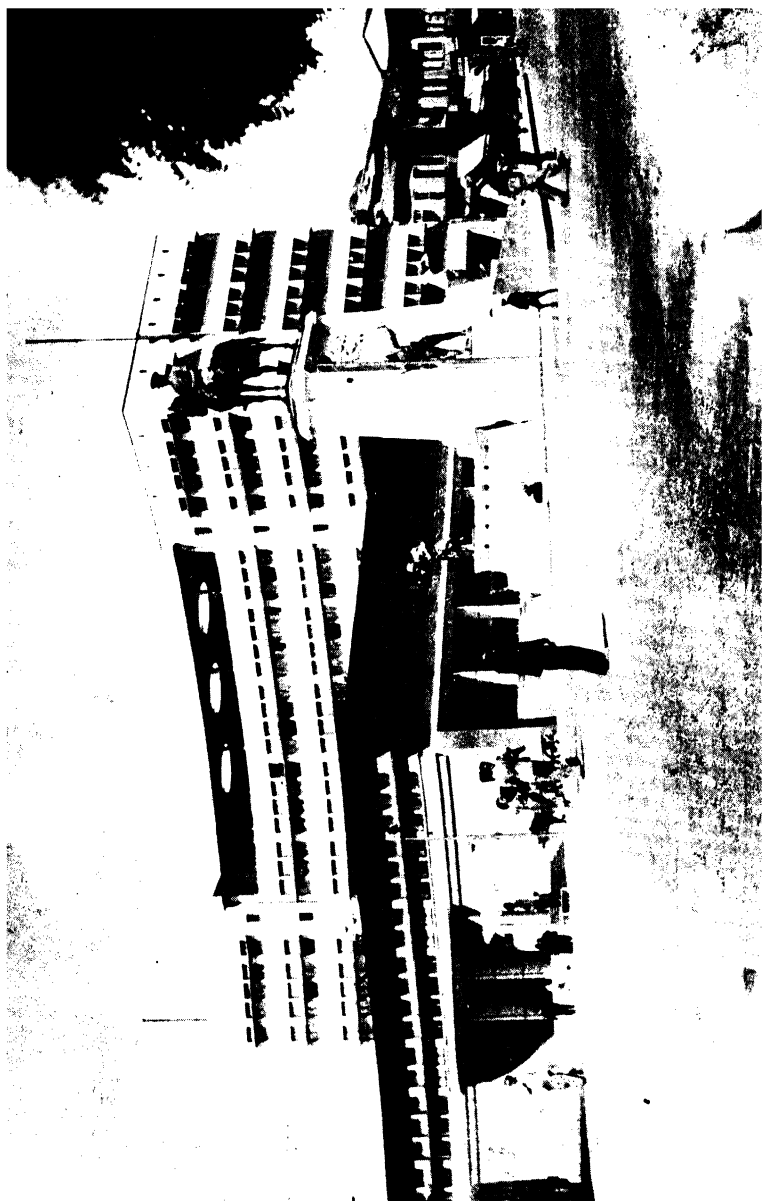
These factors were the origin of the birth of the ETI BANK in 1936 with a capital of Ltq 20,000,000, whose function is to bring to light Turkey's underground wealth and to turn it into successful National

exploitation, taking into view that as the National consumption would not be sufficient to dispose of the mineral resources of Turkey, the Bank would be able to find the means of exporting the surplus production.

If the enormous reserves of chrome, coal, lead, emery, antimony and other minerals in Turkey are taken into consideration, it can readily be understood that here is a source of riches that will not only assure to Turkey the exchange needed for her purchases from abroad, and provide a large percentage of labour with continuous work throughout the most remote corners of the land, but will also provide the funds and equipment for industry and National Defence; and the warden of all these riches and undertaking is the Eti Bank.

The principal exploitation undertaken until now are the coal mines of Zonguldak, chrome mines at Guloman, copper at Ergani and Kuvarshan, sulphur at Kejiburlu, mercury at Keshbin, lignite at Degirmibiz, and iron at Divriki, whilst the undermentioned is a list of the results obtained :—

Coal	2,606,000 tons annually
Lignite	160,000 ..
Chrome	192,508 ..
Cement	214,794 ..
Lead	7,984 ..
Zinc	17,143 ..
Boracite	4,664 ..
Sulphur	2,765 ..
Emery	12,115 ..
Copper	400 first year
Lead-Zinc	6,743



Antimony	.. ..	1,253	
Mercury	.. ..	43	bottles
Molibden	.. ..	483	„
Mineral Waters	.. ..	980,042	„
Amber	.. ..	592	tons
Asbestos	.. ..	157	„
Magnesia	.. ..	1,658	„
Manganese	.. ..	184,000	„

THE SUMER BANK

Originally known as the Industrial and Mining Bank of Turkey, this Bank was reformed under a law dated the 19th April 1925, to administrate all industrial undertakings of the State, and to encourage and advance industrial development in the country, together with the usual commercial and financial transactions ensuing from such origins.

Its original capital was Ltq 1,214,000 in liquid form, and assets consisting of :—

- (1) The Textile Works at Feshane.
- (2) Cotton goods factory at Bakirkoy.
- (3) Woollen tissues, rugs and carpet factory at Hereke.
- (4) The tanneries and boot and shoe factory at Beykoz.
- (5) The ceramics and earthenware potteries of Yildiz, including all plant, buildings and supplies of raw material.
- (6) The paddy husking mills of Bursa, Marah, and Tosya.
- (7) The shares of the State in the carpet thread spinning mills of Kirshehir and Isparta.

- (8) Further, the subsidies inscribed in the Budget of the Ministry of Commerce, having been made available for the encouragement of industry, were allocated in bulk to the Bank.

Thus the directive of the above mentioned concerns came to be administered by the Bank.

Later, the Bank feeling that the aims of these undertakings would be better served by so doing, formed a subsidiary department known as the National Products Stores, under its auspices and directive, to retail the goods manufactured by the factories under its control.

Actually the present form and designation of the Sumer Bank was not inaugurated until the 6th of June, 1933, when law No. 2262 was passed, conceding even greater facilities to the directive of the Bank and increasing its capital to Twenty Million Turkish Pounds.

In 1934, the Turkish Government inaugurated its First Five-Year Industrial Plan and entrusted the greater part of its development to the Sumer Bank which renovated and launched the following industries :—

TEXTILES

The cotton goods factory at Kayseri, which was built in 483 days, is equipped with 33,000 spindles, 1,080 looms, and has a capacity of Thirty Million metres, or 5,000 metric tons of Cotton cloth, principally cabot, gingham, grey and white shirtings, striped drills and printed cottons. Its consumption



of raw cotton is approximatively five and a half million kilogs (5,500 tons) per annum, and 4,500 workmen are employed.

The Cotton factory of Eregli is equipped with 15,200 spindles and 800 looms, producing cotton thread, and employs 1,500 operatives. The total quantity of raw cotton consumed is One and a half million kilogs (1,500 tons) per annum, producing four million metres of tissue, consisting principally of course cotton goods, batiste, satin, handkerchiefs, etc., and six million kilogs of yarn.

The Nazilli factory is provided with 29,000 spindles and 768 looms and gives work to 2,400 operatives. Its consumption is two million kilogs (2,000 tons) per annum of raw cotton, producing twenty million metres of cotton-piece goods chiefly calico, medepolam, printed cotton, satin and flannels.

The Bakirkoy factory, which was enlarged and modernised in 1934, is now installed with 10,000 spindles using 1,000 metric tons of raw cotton annually, and producing Five million metres of tissue and one million metres of thread annually.

The Malatya factory, equipped with 10,000 spindles and 430 looms, employs 750 workers and its total consumption of raw cotton is one and a quarter million kilogs annually, which produces 650,000 kilogs of thread and 792,000 kilogs of tissues, mostly suitable to the requirements of the Eastern provinces.

The industry derives its raw material from its own sources, the principal of which are the Akala

variety grown in the Sakarya plain and the long staple cotton from Adana and Nazilli.

WOOLLEN GOODS

The Merino Factory of Bursa is equipped with 16,340 spindles, of which 7,790 are twisting spindles, and consumes 3,000 metric tons of wool, producing 1,100,000 kilogs of worsted yarn.

It derives 80 per cent. of its raw material from home production, thus protecting the raising of the Merino breed of sheep. This important branch of stock raising is finding, in the Bursa Mills, a powerful and continuous support.

The Feshane and Hereke factories known as the Feshane Textiles Company, turn out over One million metres of woollen tissues annually.

CELLULOSE

This article being the raw material required for paper and artificial silk factories, a mill has been installed at Izmit, and has a daily production of 10 tons of cellulose driven from straw, and 30 tons of wood pulp.

The Izmit Mill produces 11,000 metric tons of paper with a maximum capacity of 15,000 tons, which is about one half of the local consumption of paper and cardboard.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

The factory at Gemlik has a daily output of 1,000 kilogs of different rayons and supplies the total needs of the home market.



METALLURGY

In accordance with a contract signed with a British firm, Messrs. H. A. Brassert & Co. of London, iron and steel mills have been installed at Karabuk at a cost of Ltq 18,756,000.

The raw material required for the annual production of 180,000 tons of manufactured iron, will amount to 450,000 tons of iron ore and 400,000 tons of coal, besides limestone, dolomite, magnesite etc., giving work to 850 people.

There will also be several by-products of the manufacturing process, such as coke, benzol, naptha, heavy and light oils, medium and light creosote, naphthaline and bitumen.

The ore will be temporarily purchased from abroad until Turkish mines are exploited. A cement works will also shortly be installed at Karabuk.

SULPHUR

The mines of Kejiburlu produce 4,000 tons annually which for the moment, suffices the needs of local consumption and employs 300 workmen. The mines are estimated to have a total capacity of Seven Million tons of sulphur of the grade of 99.8 per cent.

LEATHER AND HIDES

The Beykoz Factory, in the vicinity of Istanbul, employs over 1,000 workpeople and consumes one and a half million Turkish pounds worth of hides and skins annually.

Its turnover has increased from 400,000 kilogs of leather in 1983 to 1,500,000 kilogs in 1988, from

*The Smelting
Furnaces at Karabuk*

which approximatively one million pairs of shoes have been manufactured this year.

The Sumer Bank has also investments in the **ATTAR** of **ROSES** Manufacturing Company Ltd., in the **SUGAR** Refineries of Turkey, the **PADDY HUSKING** Mills of Marash and Tosya, and in the **ELECTRICITY** distributing Company of Trebzon. The Bank's investments in the various establishments about to Ltq 8,918,223 Turkish pounds, of which Ltq 7,380,000 represent its share in the Sugar factories.

The work allotted to the Bank under the Five Year Plan was financed out of the following resources :—

- (1) The Fund attributed by the State every year out of the Budget.
- (2) The Bank's own benefits.
- (3) The credits opened by Russia which until now amount to three million United States Gold dollars.
- (4) The Bonds issued.
- (5) Various deposits.

From the date on which the Plan was first applied (1934) until May 1936, the investments made through the Sumer Bank aggregated over Fifteen Million Turkish pounds, and the total capital of the Bank now amounts to Sixty-five and a half Million Turkish pounds.

The above sketch of the Industrial establishments set up by the Sumer Bank shows the importance which this Bank is playing in Turkey's Economic

Sphere, and the following records indicate the measure of successful results that have been obtained.

Assuming the ratio to be 100 in 1920, it reached 285 in 1934, 878 in 1937, and to the State from 135 to 241.

The Second Five-Year Industrial Plan envisages the creation of over 100 additional new factories, and has been in force since January 1939, and pre-conceives the creation and development of the following industries :—

Mining, coal electrification, combustion, food-stuffs, products of the soil, mechanical, chemical and naval construction. It is estimated that upon the termination of these latter Turkey's State controlled industries will have a production worth 400,000,000 Turkish pounds annually.

THE REAL ESTATE AND ORPHANS BANK

(Emlak ve Eytam Bankasi)

The accomplishments of the new Turkey that the last nineteen years have revealed have obtained the esteem of the whole world, by the manner in which she has recovered from her stricken ruins. Whilst on the one side she has accomplished the evolution of the social and administrative order of things, on the other hand she has not only elaborated her industrial and commercial structure, but she has, before all, set about restoring her country interiorly.

That which Turkey had the greatest need of in the domain of restoration was money.

Therefore with this object in view, the Government created, under the name of Emlak ve Eytam

Bankasi, a Banking establishment whose aims were to aid in the construction of the new capital ANKARA, in the reconstruction of Izmir, devastated during the War of the Independence, and to embellish Istanbul, as also many other parts of the country, fallen into delapidation long since.

When creating a Bank, it is important, before all, to secure the capital necessary to the success of its future functioning.

The funds of the Bank were founded in part from the liquidation of certain properties seized from the Ottoman Empire, and also other sums derived from the Trust Funds of the Orphans which had been deposited in different localities. The Republican Government, with the idea of controlling the vital interests of the Orphans and to utilise these funds conforming with the modern technical systems, decided to abolish these ancient depositories and to transfer them to the Emlak ve Eytam Bankasi.

Thus not only were the interests of the Orphans safeguarded but their funds enabled the Bank to be created with the object of collaborating in the reconstruction of the country.

Apart from the Orphans Fund transferred to the Bank, the total deposits received by the Bank at the end of 1934 amounted to Ltq 6,000,000.

From 1928 to 1935, in Ankara alone, the Bank made individual advances to the extent of Ltq 8,800,000 and other advances to the extent of Ltq 3,500,000 upon constructed house property.

Of the 2,300 constructions made in Ankara since 1926, the Bank financed the building of 900 of them

and participated in the achievement of 800 others, making a total of 74 per cent. of the construction of the Capital.

The Bank has been constituted as a Joint-Stock Company and has a capital of Ltq 20,000,000, and, as has been recounted above, occupies itself by effecting mortgages upon house property and land, in addition to which it transacts the usual Banking business of all kinds.

THE BANK OF MUNICIPALITIES

(Belediye Bankasi)

The Government having taken into consideration the need of credits to Municipalities, with that object in view, created an autonomous Municipalities Bank. Before the commencement of the activities of this new establishment, which has only existed six years, it was the Real Estate and Orphans Bank that had been obliged to finance, as far as was possible the needs of Municipalities, by advancing them over One Million pounds by way of loans.

But on the 11th of June 1933, this Bank was founded with a capital of Ltq 15,00,000 and makes advances to Municipalities, which are covered by the Stocks and Shares held by the latter, to enable them to carry out Town-planning Schemes.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF ISTANBUL

(Emniyet Sanduk)

Having been organised in its original form in 1868 by Midhat Pasha after his removal from the Governorship of the Danube Provinces, it later fell

into decay, thanks to the misrule of the Sultans, who not being able to pay the officials, allowed the Bank to become the prey of usurers with the result that it only just managed to survive three severe crises, namely, the Turco-Russian war of 1876, a plot to sell the Bank's interest to a foreigner, and thirdly, a rumour that the Minister of Finance had confiscated the Bank's assets, causing a run on the Bank which was successfully overcome, owing to the spirited and patriotic action of a certain Zihni Pasha, a former Minister of Commerce and Public Works, the then General Manager of the Agricultural Bank in 1907, who succeeded in obtaining credit of Ltq 100,000 whereby the Savings Bank was restored gradually to a sound position.

With the advent of the Republican Regime the Bank now enjoys Reserve Funds of One and a half million pounds.

The nature of the business transacted principally consists of deposits at short notice and long term, advances against real estate, jewellery, gold coin, bullion and collateral securities.

THE TURKISH COMMERCIAL BANK OF ADAPAZAR (*Adapazar Ticaret Bankasi*)

Founded in January 1914, as a partnership, it was later converted into a Joint-Stock Company in 1919 with a capital of Ltq 150,000 and its progress is revealed in the undermentioned figures :—

Capital increased to				Ltq
1924	..	..	..	200,000
1929	..	..	..	1,000,000

1932	..	..	..	1,200,000
1935	..	..	..	1,250,000

With its head office at Ankara and branches in 13 different provincial towns, its business consists of advancing loans on produce and merchandise, and discounting commercial bills and money transfers, at low cost.

This Bank has devised a loan system which is styled "interest-coupon deposits," and works as follows :—

- (1) Depositors for one or two years' time are furnished with a pass-book containing monthly coupons which they may clip and present for payment, as they fall due, on the first of each month.
- (2) Matured coupons may be paid to their owners, either at the branch office that had received the deposit, or at any other branch office without any formalities whatever.
- (3) Depositors are entitled to ask for the transfer, free of charge, of part or all of their deposit, to any place where the Bank has a branch office.
- (4) The owners of such time deposits are entitled to withdraw their funds without notice.

The Bank also has the controlling interest in some Saw Mills and Smithies producing articles of Military use, such as strongly built horse-drawn carts and wagons, for which the factory is famous.

Adapazar is also a very important agricultural centre being the region of the bulk of the potato

production of Turkey, hence the farmers have recourse to the funds of the Bank for their accommodation.

THE OTTOMAN BANK

Is a Joint-Stock Company whose shares are owned by British and French shareholders, and has a nominal capital of Ten Million pounds Sterling of which half is paid up. The governing body is at Paris and London, and the local manager and presiding committee have little influence upon the administration which is controlled by a Turkish representative appointed by approval of the Turkish Minister of Finance.

Under a further extension of its status in Turkey in 1933 the Bank had to open an overdraft account limited to a maximum of £1,250,000 and an additional agreement provides for a further advance of an equal amount secured by a collateral deposit in Turkish currency.

The State does not share in the earnings of the Bank, which is moreover, exempted from all taxation, though its latest convention makes it liable to the tax on profits.

It has branches in all the principal towns of Turkey.

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC SITUATION

Commerce has similarly developed upon a considerable scale. The national capital invested in Turkey's commercial companies (excluding the insurance companies, banks and agricultural co-operatives) has risen from Ltq 61,669,250 pounds in

1923 to Ltq 149,417,844 pounds today.

The country's foreign trade is based upon the most favoured national system. The Quota system which prevailed for several years, being replaced as from the 15th July 1987, by free trade, marked by the barter system which forms the basis of Turkey's present day commercial exchanges with foreign countries. The following table gives the movement of Turkey's exports between 1988 and 1988 :—

		Quantity	Value
		Tons	Ltq
1983 ..	..	1,251,486	96,162,000
1984 ..	..	1,687,656	92,149,000
1985 ..	..	1,479,949	95,861,000
1986 ..	..	1,376,647	117,753,000
1987 ..	..	1,361,691	137,964,000
1988 ..	..	..	140,000,000
1989 ..	..	..	127,389,000

The principal export in 1988 consisted of :—

Tobacco ..	..	70,000 tons
Nuts ..	..	68,000 ..
Wheat ..	..	100,000 ..
Chrome ..	..	218,646 ..
Raisins ..	..	80,000 ..
Mohair ..	..	7,500 ..
Cotton ..	..	185 ..
Figs ..	..	42,000 ..
Wool ..	..	6,000 ..
Oranges ..	..	2,000,000 kilos

whilst quantities of hemp, millet, domestic animals, hides, olive oil, coal, timber, eggs, fish, etc., were also exported.

Turkey is now canning large quantities of fruit and fish every year and although at present they are being consumed only in the home markets, they are very excellent, and there should be the possibility of developing this business, when properly organised, for the export market.

Special State protection is afforded to Agriculture in Turkey, and the land of the farmer. Numerous financial bodies are engaged in aiding the peasants in order to bring about an improvement in the methods of cultivation and production. Powerful co-operatives, whose funds are devoted to agrarian purposes, furnish the farmers with the necessary credits, over twenty millions of Turkish pounds having been granted to the end of 1937, for the purpose of improving agricultural production.

The Government similarly attaches great importance to the question of endowing every farmer with land of his own, which indeed, is the underlying principle of the State Land policy. Between 1931 and 1937, 1,280,881 hectares of land worth Ltq 4,628,965 pounds were distributed among Turkish peasants. Wheat is universally cultivated in large quantities, there remaining an export surplus of 104,000 tons in 1937.

The rapid growth in the consumption of all classes of cotton goods has caused the cotton output to increase by 320 per cent. from 1932 to 1937, the production having increased from 20,209 tons to 64,735 tons.

Turkey's Finance enjoys a reputation for soundness today, and the country's credit, as is well known,

is exceptionally high on the world's money markets.

Since 1926 the State Budget has been permanently balanced and State Revenue has been recording frequent surpluses. The 1938-39 Budget amounted to 250 millions to which must be added 58 millions of supplementary armament credits and 37 million pounds for Public Schemes credits. If one recalls that the first Budget of the Republic was 140 millions in 1924, it is easy to form an idea of the growth in National revenue since that time. In the course of 1934/35/36 the National Revenue amounted to 1,149,700,000, — 1,250,100,000 and 1,330,300,000 Turkish pounds respectively.

The extraordinary development of Banking within the short space of sixteen years is yet another of the remarkable features of Turkey's finance.

Exclusively using National capital and staffed by nationals, Turkey's banks represent an eloquent manifestation of the country's vitality. From eleven banks with a total capital of Ltq 44,768,000 before the Republic the number of Banking Institutions in Turkey reached 52 in 1938, with a capital of Ltq 335,866,647 pounds, including seven foreign banks operating in Turkey with a total capital of Ltq 6,778,647 Turkish pounds. In addition to which there are 661 Turkish Credit Co-operatives.

The foregoing details have revealed the success of the First Five-Year Plan, and the inauguration of the Second. Nevertheless, it has been accomplished without hindering individual initiative which aims at developing the industrial prosperity of the country's private enterprise, actually enjoying the most

generous State support, which offers facilities to private industry, with the result that in Turkey to-day, there are, not including those enjoying the private industrial enterprises employing 100,600 workers, yielding a total annual production of Ltq 185,000,000 Turkish pounds.

Thus it will be seen that not only has the Turkish Government made great progress in the Economic domain during the past sixteen years of the Republican Regime, but that the Government's object has been to protect the export trade, national industry, private industry and the workers, while at the same time pursuing a programme of large scale railway construction and improvement plans.

Care and thought have been taken to form the necessary replenishments of brain, technique and direction, and funds have been set aside to educate the successors to the present directors of the country's fortunes. In addition to those being trained in their own laboratories numbers of students are being sent to foreign countries for a stage in each particular branch of technical and theoretical, industry, as a result of which Turkish industry is enlisting and will continue to recruit the requisite number of specialists and experts for its needs.

Here is an excellent opportunity to co-operate by accepting the various apprentices in their different laboratories, workshops and engineering works, etc., and no doubt collaboration by the Turkish and English authorities is not being neglected.

SHIPPING

As is the case with all fields of activity in Turkey, the initiative of the rebirth of Maritime Commerce and industry upon modern lines was taken by the great chief Ataturk and carried through in accordance with his orders.

On the 1st of November 1936, Ataturk with his usual foresight, pointed out to his people, that the way to Economic success lay upon the seas, and indicated on that memorable day, that maritime commercial activities are a necessity to the economic development of Turkey, now enjoying the full benefits of peace under the wise guidance of the Republican leaders.

Taking advantage of the opening speech of the 1936 session of the Grand National Assembly; Ataturk gave the following indication: the sea and all commerce and industries attached to it, constitute one of our most essential assets. We register with pleasure the initiative taken for the renewal and enlargement of our commercial fleet. It is decided that our harbours be endowed with all the necessary equipment including general stores and warehouses.

The words of the great leader gave birth to the idea of the creation by the *Munakalat Vekaleti* (Ministry of Transport) of the *Deniz Yolu* (sea-routes) department, the new Shipping Organisation in the materialisation of which the then Minister of Economy, Bay Celal Bayar, was one of the principal factors.

This special shipping department was created in December 1927 to give a larger development to maritime commerce and industry and to extend to

organisations, heretofore self dependent, the substantial credits required to facilitate their reaching scheduled goals. Its organisation has made it possible to concentrate the study of problems regarding the development of all river, lake and maritime transportation and allied industries. With the new system of single general management the work of all these enterprises has definitely entered into a phase of co-ordination and harmonious progress.

The activities of the Maritime Department of the Government, which naturally include the gradual modernisation of the ports of Istanbul, Izmir and organisations of transport by motor-buses and trucks between rivers, lakes and sea-ports. It will furthermore include the extending of credit facilities to any deserving maritime enterprise in Turkey, and take a leading part in maritime tourist activities as well as in the creation and management of the Maritime Sanitary organisations.

MERCHANT MARINE ORGANISATION IN TURKEY

To get a correct picture of the progress and development in matters pertaining to Maritime Commerce in Turkey in the last few years, a short glimpse at the situation prior to the advent of the Turkish Republic may be edifying.

It can be said that no commercial Maritime activities existed in Turkey during the days of the Ottoman Empire. The loose interpretation and faulty application of the contents of a Treaty signed by Suliman the Magnificent and the Ambassador of King Francis the First of France, Jean de la Foret,

left foreign enterprises free to enjoy all the benefits of coastal trading in Turkish waters for many years.

It was in 1827 that the first steamboat appeared in a Turkish port, but this was a warship, and it was only in 1843 that propulsion by sail and oars gave way to steam in the Turkish Maritime trade. The first Turkish steamboat was the *Seyri Bahri* plying between the ports of the Sea of Marmara. However, most of the steamers purchased thereafter by Turkey, and most of the Turkish lines, had more of a military than a commercial purpose.

At the beginning of the Republican era, the Turkish commercial fleet, not including cargo boats, numbered 34 steamers, mostly old, aggregating 15,978 tons net. When the Republican Government began functioning in 1923, a large number of antiquated steamers then in use were instantly scrapped; others were gradually replaced by more modern ships in such a way that, despite the elimination process, the carrying capacity of the Turkish commercial fleet had more than doubled by 1927, its tonnage reaching a total of 35,908 tons although its units in operation numbered only 28.

TURNING POINT IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMMERCIAL FLEET

As mentioned above, Ataturk gave the signal for starting the development of Turkey's commercial fleet in his speech at the Grand National Assembly on the 1st of November 1937.

When Ataturk was thus enunciating the principles of his programme for the growth of the

Turkish Maritime commerce, the Minister of Economy at that time, Bay Celal Bayar set to work to carry out the wishes of Ataturk. As a consequence ten new steamers, three small, four middle-sized and three larger ones were ordered, making a total of 36,000 tons net. Thus the tonnage of the Turkish Commercial fleet of 1938 reached 71,908 tons with a total of 38 units. But the total tonnage of shipping sailing under the Turkish flag amounts to 233,780 tons.

The three large steamers ordered are of 5,500 tons net each, with a speed of 16.5 knots and accommodating 500 passengers. They will carry in addition, merchandise in three holds and will be equipped with cold storage and thermotanks.

The smaller steamers are of 1,800 tons net, developing a speed of 18 knots. Destined for short coastal lines, special attention has been given to equip them with large passenger lounges and saloons and smaller cargo accommodation.

The three new steamers of smaller tonnage, the TRAK, SUS and the MARAKAZ have been delivered and are in service on the lines of the Sea of Marmara. Thanks to their speed the transit on the Istanbul-Mudania Bursa lines has been reduced from six and a half hours to three hours and twenty minutes and the passage on the Istanbul-Izmir *via* Bandirma line from 24 hours to thirteen hours and forty-five minutes.

The new middle-sized steamers Etrusk and Tirhan have also been delivered and are operating on the Istanbul-Mersine line.

Most encouraging results of the activities of

these new steamers have already been felt in the Tourist traffic.

The two new steamers ordered for the Gulf of Izmit, as also one for the Yalova and the Islands services have also been delivered and are in operation, and further deliveries are being awaited incessantly.

And now the commercial fleet is to be further increased by the purchase of twelve new vessels from England.

That the Turkish commercial fleet will truly be a thoroughly modern one, has been confirmed in a declaration made on the 19th of September 1938 by the Prime Minister to the Press when speaking about the New Five-Year Industrial Plan No. 2.

His Excellency said : "One of the subjects which occupies an important place in our programme is that of Maritime activities. Twenty-eight new steamers of various tonnage will be ordered so that after their delivery within two years they will constitute, together with the steamers now under construction and/or delivered, a thoroughly modern fleet. Furthermore it has been decided to renew and completely reorganise our docks and shipyards in Halij on the Golden Horn, and Istinye on the Bosphorous, where the construction of large steamers will thus be made possible."

FOREIGN TRADE CARRIERS

(Cargo Company)

The "Cargo Company" has been formed to secure a more systematic service for the transport of

merchandise and assure the development of strictly trade activities between Turkey and Foreign Ports. The new Company has a Capital of Three Million Turkish Pounds, of which 25 per cent. is paid-up, furnished equally by the Government, the Ish Bank and the Eti Bank. It is at present building up an adequate fleet. Already three motor barges have been purchased and since last spring have started carrying Turkish goods between Turkish ports and foreign harbours.

The Turkish Government has very wisely passed a law protecting the Turkish Coastal Trade, and forbidding any ship, other than a Turkish ship, to ply between Turkish ports.

SALVAGE COMPANY

All the Capital Shares of the old Foreign Company were purchased by the Turkish Government for the sum of Five hundred thousand Turkish pounds.

Nevertheless the Salvage Company, in view of the extremely specialised activities pursued, works as an independent unit.

Its principal activities are at present restricted to the Straits of the Bosphorous, The Black Sea, The Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles, and the Company possesses a fleet of the most powerfully equipped ships always ready with steam up to set sail immediately in any emergency.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDING IN TURKEY

Some of the reasons contributing to the increased activity in house building in Turkey are, primarily,



the flight of capital from the country being restricted which has caused people with money to invest, to turn to bricks and mortar as a speculation ; secondly, the repatriation of Turkish subjects from the neighbouring Balkan countries has necessitated new accommodation being found for them and large numbers of model cottages have been and are being built in different parts of Turkey to accommodate them, and thirdly, the new Kemalist spirit of Renovation has created a tendency among the people to want to live in a modern apartment or house, that is in keeping with the times and the range of their pockets.

However, the fact is that the restriction put upon the exportation of capital has certainly given a great impetus to building as a means of investment, for investors are finding that to own an apartment is quite a good speculation, and as most of the banks are collaborating by making advances, new buildings and whole districts are springing up on all sides.

This has had many corresponding salutary effects, for the artisan classes have found continuous jobs at good wages and the suppliers of all kinds of building materials have been doing good business and are continuing to do so.

It is a well known fact that the materials used in all modern building are those which are obtained at the least cost, by employing those that are available close to hand, and as there are abundant supplies now of cement, stone, sand and bricks in Turkey, thanks to the thorough development of the industry, the old wooden houses and villas are no longer being constructed, but instead, artistic and up-to-date

public buildings, apartments and villas, built of concrete and bricks, are being erected everywhere and they spring up like mushrooms in a night.

By this I do not mean to say that they are mushroom-built, on the contrary. The very last word in architecture and construction is being practised, but my reference to "mushroom" is for the reason that the time elapsing between the first blow of the navvy's pick upon a new site and the actual completion of the new building is very rapid, owing to the new method of employing ferro-concrete.

It is difficult to estimate the number of new constructions in Turkey, but it runs into many thousands annually.

Naturally, Ankara, which has been the capital of Turkey since October 1923, takes the first place and the enormous and continuing increase in its population has necessitated a vast building campaign, and whole areas of new houses have been built to accommodate its needs; but there is still need for many more and the prodigious sums invested in bricks and mortar there, seem to indicate that Ankara is to stand a monument of Kemalism for all time.

The most imposing edifices are those of the different Administrations of the Government, Universities and schools, Military Academies, Banking and Insurance Offices and the different business administrative offices; whilst embassies, hospitals, power houses, clubs and cinemas, hotels and the railway station have all been completed during the last few years and are very handsome in design and

*The Principal
Avenue at
Ankara's Çankaya
Caddesi*



technical completeness.

The same thing can be said in a minor way, of all the provincial towns, for the spirit of **Kemalism** demands that the material evidence of its existence and progress shall be displayed in a stately manner, and **Istanbul**, of course, the city mostly visited by foreigners, exhibits a variety of styles of handsome architecture to please the most critical.

What were only, a few years ago, bare spaces where youngsters used to dispute their sportive prowess, are now covered with handsome blocks of flats, apartments, fine shops and public buildings.

Here a word should be said about the scheme of beautifying the town of **Istanbul** according to a plan drawn up by a specialist engaged for the purpose, entailing a quantity of expropriation and demolition and the disappearance of many gimcrack buildings, to reveal and enhance the beauty of some ancient historic edifice or to enlarge a thoroughfare; whilst the re-planning of the old burnt out quarter, destroyed by the memorable earthquake, is making the Western side of **Istanbul** a pleasure to visit. Much is being done by the Municipality, backed up by the Government, to beautify **Istanbul** in general, and large avenues embellished with acacia trees, are appearing on all sides, including a long promenade which will eventually extend the whole length of the **Bosphorous** and along the sea-shore as far as the old walls of the City, known as the **Seven Towers**, continuing inland as far as **Eyoub**, where one of the most famous and beautiful mosques is to be seen.

Further the industrial development of **Turkey**

has brought about the construction of many factories in different localities all over Anatolia, and they are modelled upon the most up-to-date designs and hygienic principles.

Thus it can be readily understood that all this movement has provided an enormous distribution of wages to technicians, builders merchants and labourers all over the country and has been the means of further developing better social conditions among the working classes.

Then from a multitude of new sources, wages are abundant and rising, and the country's prosperity is being shared by the people which is the principal part of the great Gospel which **Kemalism** is instilling into the minds of its partisans, and every means has and is being provided for the people not only to economise, but to invest their economies again in the State, thus forming a gigantic kind of co-operative economic snowball. This is being practised from the lowest to the highest and as Agriculture, Industry and Commerce are thriving, good wages are being earned by the working people, and by the system of Savings Banks, through the medium of Money-boxes issued by several of the Banks, small deposit accounts bearing good interest are being opened by the people, and last year reached a total amount of over Seven million Turkish pounds.

*Statue of Atatürk
at Ankara.*



VI

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Included in the curriculum of the Turkish boys and girls education, are gymnastics and calisthenics, and there is a civil instructor in every school who is responsible for the training and exercising of the younger children in calisthenics, and gymnastics for the more advanced classes in which wrestling and boxing are also encouraged.

The games cultivated by the schools consist of football, volley-ball, basket-ball and tennis, whilst the various sports clubs extend this programme to wrestling, boxing, fencing, swimming, rowing and sailing; and the latest club to be formed is the Uludagh Club which is an Alpine Club that encourages ski-ing.

Wrestling has always been the natural sport of Turkey and there have been many Turkish champions, and no doubt many Englishmen will remember the Terrible Turk, some thirty years ago, who defeated the celebrated Russian Hackenschmidt, whilst more recently a championship at the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin was won by a certain Turk called Yashar.

During the Tourist season in Istanbul, an attraction is provided by inviting wrestlers of other nations to match themselves with the various wrestlers of the Turkish team chosen from her

several clubs, the principal of which have been trained by a Finnish trainer, and the Turks have proved themselves top-dogs so far.

Boxing and fencing until now have not produced anybody very first-class. At football however, Turkey has produced a very fair international team from her several clubs, the principal of which have been trained by English and other foreign trainers, and they win their share of games. Recently the visit of the Middlesex Wanderers to Turkey provided an opportunity of seeing a really excellent exhibition of amateur sport, the honours being shared in Turkey's favour and added a new zest to the annals of Turkish football.

Then there is the Riding School of the Military Academy open to all comers who desire to practice the noble art of equestrianism, and in this category the Turkish officers have covered themselves with distinction in all International Jumping Tournaments, whilst among the civil competitors, a young Turkish lady was the winner.

Other varieties of sport which are now being indulged in, are hiking, motoring and cycling, and some members of the different cycling clubs have been participating in the French races this year.

The proximity of every part of Istanbul and its suburbs to the sea has naturally led many young Turkish sportsmen to turn to aquatic sports, and there are many nautical clubs, which organise annual regattas, to which the various fishermen contribute a very picturesque part of the sport in their gaily coloured boats (kayiks). The Navy also participates,



but apart from visiting warships' crews, there has been nothing very much to overcome as yet, but undoubtedly the Navy has got the makings of some very good rowers and an abundance of fine raw material.

One must not lose sight of the fact that apart from wrestling, sport is quite a new feature of the Turkish character, and its development should be followed with interest, as there is some very fine talent in preparation and no doubt Turkish sportsmen will be making themselves heard of in the near future.

The recreation of the people is mostly of a very simple kind and is more noticeable in the Summer, for Turkey's geographical situation, bounded by the sea on all sides except the East, means that all roads lead to the sea, which is the chief attraction.

In Winter, however, there is a certain amount of good shooting to be obtained, and bags of quail, partridge, woodcock and pheasant as also many other local birds, are brought home every week-end during the season. But there is also the greater sport of big game shooting, when the wild pig, bear, jackal, wolf and deer as also fox, rabbit and hare fall victims to the hunters' wile.

Naturally Istanbul with its adjoining seaside places, is the favourite resort and thanks to its salubrious climate, open-air cafes, cabarets, and bathing beaches abound in all directions.

Of the fashionable and popular bathing stations, Floriya and Suadiye, not omitting the Islands in the Sea of Marmara, take the first place. Whilst Moda, Salajak, Kalamish, Jaddebostan, Altinkum,

*View of the Bosphorus featuring
the Kuchuk bathing beach*

Thorapiya and Kuchuksu on the Bosphorous are perhaps the most favoured.

At Floriya and Suadiye and Kuchuksu the public will find the most up-to-date installation of comfort, fun and musical entertainment together with first class restaurants and excellent cooking, and there is nothing more lovely than to go and dine by the sea during the period of the full moon at one of the several inviting resorts that cater for the public.

The Princes Islands in the Sea of Marmara, known as Büyük Ada, Heyberli Ada, Burgas and Kinali Ada, offer a variety of scenery and amusement from the most luxurious kind to the real rustic and simple life, of which Büyük Ada is the largest and most fashionable, being amply supplied with first-class hotels, boarding houses and clubs. But a very large percentage of the houses and villas in these islands are privately owned and inhabited by their owners for the season.

BUYUK ADA

AWAY in the west the setting sun,
Its daily round nearly outrun,
Casts a warm glow o'er the peaceful scene ;
Ships at anchor, with a background of green.
Tender and shimmering, calm yet virile.
The wonderful hues of this enchanted isle.
From hilltop to shore, its surface serene—
Save a few homesteads to vary the scheme
Of Nature's deft colouring in verdant shades,
Blending yet separate—each its beauty parades.



Such beauty enhanced by a soft-tinted sky
Spreading over it all, till like gently breathed sigh,
Fades slowly away to give place to the night,
And sends forth the stars glittering and bright,
To twinkle their message to the lovers that gaze
In soul mingling reverence and wonder, in appraise
Of Nature's handiwork. The master hand
Indeed laid the corner-stone of this fertile land.
Fringed and nurtured by the sea
The briny waters leap to greet thee
And gently rince thy dust away,
To make thee clean for the new-born day.
That when in the morn the sun doth shine
Thou art ready, even as the sparkling wine,
To intoxicate all those, who yet reposing,
Arise and hail thee, thy beauty disclosing.

F. Seymour Cole

Now that Turkey enjoys the "European" week-end, it is a common sight to see the ferry boats leaving the bridge at Istanbul on Saturdays at one o'clock, for all parts of the neighbouring shores, crowded out, whilst the fight to get on board the cheap excursion boats on Sunday morning is more than sufficient evidence of their popularity.

Nature has favoured the climate of Turkey, and it is not an uncommon thing to go from the middle of May until the first or second week in September, without a drop of rain, and then after a short spell of wet weather, the second Summer or Autumn sunshine, with hot days and cool nights, continues

*View of the famous summer
resort Moda Bay*

until the end of November or even mid-December. Hence the outdoor week-end is the order of the day and the whole countryside and seaside abound with picnickers taking full advantage of the lovely conditions and enchanting country.

Although Summer Time has not been adopted in Turkey, the official departments close early in the day and most of Government Ankara comes to Istanbul to pass the vacation.

Thus in deliberately setting forth the every day life of the Turkish people and their manner of amusing themselves, I have done so much with the object of demonstrating the fact that all this new movement of joining in publicly with their fellow creatures, not forgetting the participation of the Turkish women, is the direct result of the new Kemalistic thought and energy.

MUSIC

Until quite recently Turkish music was mostly impregnated with the monotonous and melancholic theme of the music of the Arabs and Persians, the influence of which had existed for centuries, but the new Kemalist thought and culture began to be discontented with it, and a new movement, manifesting itself, has been consolidated by the establishment of the Normal School of Music at Ankara. The theme of the modern Turkish music has been changed somewhat and is now based upon Western theory, although it still maintains its purely Turkish characteristics.

The effect upon the ear of this dual accomplishment is distinctly pleasing and melodious, and it



is very interesting and entertaining to hear the new vaudeville songs being sung in various places of entertainment by Turkish artists.

In the days of old when the Turkish hordes were on the march, they sang, and their music was either the expression of their joy when victorious or *vice versa*—sadness and suffering. But later it gradually lost its own personality by becoming infected with Arabian-Islamic influence.

So to-day, the new young blood, of which the Turkish Army is composed, is full of joy and expectancy for the future, and this has found expression in their new and purely Turkish martial songs, which have quite a gay swing with them. Military bands have been formed and now one can hear rousing march tunes as the soldiers pass on their way.

Realising the social value of music, Academies have been formed at Ankara and Istanbul with ramifications all over Turkey ; all kinds of instrument players are being taught and formed into orchestras, that have already succeeded in delighting a critical public on more than one occasion when executing the technical compositions of classical concerts.

THEATRE AND AMUSEMENTS

Under the Kemalist Regime a big effort is being made to create a National Theatre and the celebrated Turkish Theatrical Company, previously known as the *Darulbedayi*, has been reformed and is now known as the *Şehir Tiyatrosu* (Town Players) giving regular performances at the Municipal Theatres of Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir, and in summer they tour the

*View of the islands &
Sea of Marmara*

provinces. A site has been appropriated in the fashionable residential quarter of Istanbul at Taksim, and a National Theatre of a design and magnificence in keeping with the modern idea is to be built thereon.

Drama, Comedy and Farce are regularly performed, and apart from the Turkish original plays, of which there are many, well-known plays of European origin have been translated, even including Shakespeare. *King Lear*, *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *The Merchant of Venice*, and *Much Ado About Nothing* have all been presented in Turkish.

There is also a Musical Operette Company producing Turkish operas and translated versions of all the popular musical comedies from abroad. Then there are the numerous secondary Vaudeville companies, which may be compared to our minstrel and pierrot troupes, who play in halls in the Winter and in the open air in Summer, and among them I have come across one or two "patter" comedians who might be real *Teddy Paynes* in their way.

For the intellectual and lovers of art and music, during the season, certain famous virtuoses and theatrical touring companies featuring first-class artists from abroad, give performances in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. while the different social institutions of the foreign colonies provide all kinds of classical amateur entertainment, which is attended by the elite of the population, the various diplomatic corps and those of the public who are interested, and their numbers are increasing annually.

The public, however, generally seeks its amusements in a more simple fashion, and some



four hundred local musicians, together with many other artists from foreign countries, find their way into the programme provided by the different hotels, restaurants, and cafes in Winter, and the multitude of garden restaurants and outdoor cafes in the Summer, and of course dancing is largely indulged in and enjoyed by the Turkish ladies and gentlemen—an astonishingly significant indication of the Turkish Renovation.

The principal cities of Turkey are also provided with many large and up-to-date Cinema Halls, which supply the public with the very latest films from America, England, France and Germany, not forgetting Micky Mouse, whilst the increase of Radios in the home and public places is growing enormously.

VII

THE PRESS

THE development of reading and literary mindedness during the last eighteen years in Turkey, has really been most remarkable. This, as has already been related, is due to the fact, first of all, that the great majority of the Turkish people are now able to read, as a result of the decree of Atatürk in 1928, secondly to the effect of the modern education in the schools, and thirdly due to the impetus that the importation of cheap editions of foreign literature, monthly, weekly and daily magazines and newspapers, has given to the Turkish publisher to emulate them by publishing similar original editions portraying Turkish poetry, fiction, romance, humour, caricature, cartoon and sport.

Further the higher studies of students in the Universities has encouraged the Turkish professors to publish works on the various subjects included in the scholastic curriculum.

Another important factor, that the Press participates in largely, is propaganda in the form of brochures, booklets and leaflets, etc., published by the various Ministries, Banks, Tourist Departments and Agencies.

The war also, has given a great stimulus to newspaper reading and the Press has profited



accordingly by publishing extra late editions which are eagerly devoured by the awaiting public.

Again an important role is played by the Cinema, in certain kinds of literature, and Turkey has its weekly Cinema Illustrated and a species of Micky Mouse edition for the younger generation. The Cinema has also necessitated the printing of programmes, and another feature that has been highly developed is "Poster Advertising."

Speaking of the Cinema brings to the mind the extraordinary and beneficial interest that the film *Romeo and Juliet* aroused among the amateurs of the English language in Turkey. Listening to the beautiful English spoken by Norma Shearer, Leslie Howard and John Barrymore, the Turkish public understood for the first time how beautiful the English language could be when spoken by cultured artists. Unfortunately the public has been too accustomed to 'Cowboy' and 'Gangster' English which together with the effect of the machine, certainly has had a disastrous influence upon their pronunciation in many cases.

So, from a multitude of new sources, the Turkish Press and Printing establishments are benefitting and extending their ramifications, the direct consequence of modern Kemalist thought, with the further consequent increase in employment and wage-earning.

For the moment it is a fact that all the principal newspapers and printing establishments are centred in Istanbul, for although it is not the actual capital, it is the most thickly populated intellectual centre and the largest city of Turkey, providing conse-

quently the greatest concentration of readers of the nine daily papers, of which five are published in the morning, namely :—

						Copies
<i>Cumhuriyet</i> , with a daily circulation,						
together with its contemporary in						
French, of from	..	..	..	..	..	35/40,000
<i>Tan</i>	..	..	..	..	..	13/15,000
<i>Yeni Sabah</i>	..	..	..	..	..	13/15,000
<i>Vakit</i>	..	..	..	..	..	5/ 6,000
<i>Ikdam</i>	..	..	..	..	..	5/ 6,000
Two at mid-day :						
<i>Aksham</i>	..	..	..	..	..	15/17,000
<i>Son Posta</i>	..	..	..	..	..	15/17,000
And two in the evening :						
<i>Son Telegraf</i>	..	..	..	..	..	5/ 6,000
<i>Haber</i>	..	..	..	..	..	5/ 6,000
and in view of the fact that there is a very big cosmopolitan population consisting of the Minoirties (Armenian, Greek, Israelite and Levantine) and a medley of foreigners from all parts of the world, many of them have their particular newspaper which is published in their own language, with a view of supporting their interests or for the purpose of propaganda, the principal of which are :—						
Armenian	..	<i>Norlur</i>	..	..	(Latest News)	
		<i>Astara</i>	..	..	Star	
		<i>Jamanak</i>	..	..	Times	
Greek	..	<i>Apoyev Matini</i>	..	..	Morning Post	
		<i>Metapolitefsis Prohia</i>	..	..	Morning News	
Jewish	..	<i>Le Journal D'Orient</i>	..	..	In French	
French	..	<i>Istanbul</i>	..	..	In French	

Italian .. *Beyoglu* In French
German .. *Turkische Poste* .. In German
English .. *Balkan Herald* .. In English
giving a total circulation of about 100,000 among the population of 650,000 to which must be added the circulation in Anatolia.

The daily, weekly and monthly papers and magazines of every foreign country are on sale at all the principal news agents shops and stalls.

The foreign news service is maintained by the Anatolian News Agency, Reuter and Havas.

In Ankara there is a Government organ called the *Ulus* enjoying a circulation of from 15/17,000 daily throughout Turkey, and nearly all the provincial towns have their own newspapers.

All official telegrams are published through the medium of the Anatolian News Agency.

ADVERTISING

This has commenced to play a very important part in the life of the Press and Turkish Commerce, and all the newspapers enjoy a very excellent revenue from their "ADS," although the Advertisement Agency for all Turkish newspapers is a monopoly. The Cinema is also largely employed as a medium of advertising local products, as also are public hoardings and electric flashlight signs.

A very big change has taken place in the commercial attitude towards advertising in the last few years, and with the new spirit of activity, energy and perspicacity, firms and individuals are surely developing the habit of using "space" as a means of increasing the sales of their goods.

VIII

THE VARIOUS WATERS OF TURKEY

THE influx of people to Ankara and the consequent increase in the number of dwellings, had put a great strain upon the existing arrangements of the water company, and radical measures were required to assure a continuous supply of a sufficiently high pressure being maintained.

Thus the famous barrage at Tchoubouk, about twelve kilometres from Ankara, which, in addition to its function, has become one of the beauty spots of the environments of Ankara, and a centre of public amusement at the same time, was completed in 1937 at a cost of Four Million Turkish Pounds and Ankara is now supplied with first-class water *ad lib*.

Another large area, the irrigation of which has been assured by the construction of a dam, is the plain of Bursa, where the waters of the River Nilüfer have been harnessed, at a cost of Three Million Pounds.

Still another zone has been dealt with, namely the river Kutçuk Menderes and Lake Djellat at a cost of Three and a half Million Pounds.

The irrigation of these areas will enable the cultivators of the different districts to carry on their work of production without fear of draught with the consequent beneficial results to the hundreds of peasants employed by them.



At Istanbul, among the several public services that the Turkish Government has redeemed, the Derkos Water Company has been gathered into the fold, and now functions as an entirely Turkish Society.

The foreign Company that had been exploiting the Water Supply hitherto, although well aware of the increased demands upon their resources, due to the vast building expansion of the last ten years in the City, had become totally indifferent to the complaints of their customers concerning the lack of water, and often in the Summer, one would find the water supply cut off at an early hour of the day, and even for two or three days at a time, bringing the consequent inconvenience in its train.

Thus, the first thing that the Turkish Government did as a sign of their activity and appreciation of the existing conditions, and in accordance with their programme of progress, was to completely relay the whole town with larger pipes, providing a sufficiently large volume of water to ensure the pressure being maintained in the highest apartment in the town. The Fire Brigade, which has also been completely reorganized and furnished with all kinds of modern appliances, can also tackle their job with more confidence knowing that there will always be an abundant supply of water in case of need. This has also had a salutary effect upon the rates of premium for insurance risks.

The Terkos Company takes its name from the lake which is the source of the water, situated some fifty kilometres north east of Istanbul, in the region of the Black Sea. The water is directed from there

to Kiatane, close to the town, where it is maintained in reservoirs which are subjected to the most modern hygienic system of filtration. Thus the care and technic that is being bestowed has now converted the Terkos water into a perfectly safe drinking water, as long as the people who make use of it, themselves, take care that their depots and cisterns are also properly kept.

Istanbul is favoured with a second public water supply from the Springs of Bends, in the Forest of Belgrade in the region of Buyukdere on the Bosphorous, known as Kirkchesme, supplying forty ancient and picturesque fountains in different parts of the city, some of which date from the period of Suliman the Magnificent, and giving free supplies of water to those who care to fetch it.

Yet another water supply exists in Istanbul, namely the Hamidieh, which is exploited by the Municipality and also, by means of fountains, is conveyed to the public.

Here it should be noted that a special syndicate of workmen has been formed as water-carriers who supply the various residents in the different districts with the drinking water from these fountains at a nominal charge, in specially adapted tins, controlled and surveyed by an official of the Municipality, who receives a small tax in exchange for which he certifies the authenticity of the water by affixing an official seal upon the stopper. Some hundreds of water-carriers find employment thus.

Another installation which is worthy of note because of the magnitude of its ramifications and the

consequent contribution to the better hygienic conditions of Istanbul, is that of the Drainage and Sewage.

A modern system of canalisation has been in progress for some twelve years and many hundred kilometres of hermetic tunnelling have been installed in every street, large and small, which enables the sewage to be carried away by a regular flush of water.

Yet another factor having a great influence upon the healthy conditions that now prevail in the city, is the unceasing war against mosquitoes and all kinds of insects, carried on by the Municipality, who maintain a staff of men distributing disinfectants and who spray all likely origins of larvæ, whilst the latest method of clearing away and destroying all refuse by carbonisation, largely contributes to the cleanliness and salubrity of the town and its suburbs.

The consequence of all these improvements and precautionary measures is that Istanbul has become more healthy, and such fevers as typhus, typhoid, and malaria have practically become extinct.

The same drastic measures are being continually carried out all over Turkey, and free dispensaries function in all kinds of remote places so that the general health is improving and the death-rate has been considerably decreased.

MINERAL WATERS

Turkey is favoured with an abundance of mineral waters, and water from the following sources is bottled and put on sale throughout the country :—

Hunkyar, Chirchir, Kojatash, Uluda, Yakkajik,
Kayishdar, Chubukli,
Kanlikavak, Karakulak, Tomruk, Sirmakesh and
Kisarna,

whilst the Turkish Red Crescent exploits the Afyon Harahissa mineral waters, and the Evkaf (Ecclesiastical Governing Body) exploits the waters of Tashdelen and Defneli, all of which have curative properties for different kinds of internal complaints.

SPAS

Turkish people have no need to "do the cure" at Carlsbad, for in Turkey there are the celebrated waters of TUZLA, delightfully situated about 36 kilometres from Istanbul on the Asiatic Coast of the Sea of Marmara.

The State Railway from Haidapasha, Istanbul, eking its serpentine way along the shores of the Gulf of Izmit, passes through the beautifully wooded and fertile gardens of the ancient and modern villas of the residents in the suburbs of the city, and deposits you at the gates of the Tuzla Springs in a little more than one hour after leaving the town.

When you get out of the train you are confronted with a magnificent panoramic view, for the train having departed, leaves you standing in the midst of a countryside which resembles one of our Scottish moors and lake-sides enormously. Only the lake is a geographical hallucination formed by the indentation of the sea being studded with numerous small islands, all contributing to the picturesqueness and beauty of the surrounding country. And in the middle of all this, going towards the sea, are the two mineral springs of Tuzla Itchmeleri.

Apart from the people who go to seek comfort from the curative powers of the waters, there are many people who go there solely to repose them-

*Above: View of Tuzla Spa
Below: Tuzla Itchmeleri*



selves in this most perfect haven of rest, in the modest hotel which the Company exploiting the source has provided for those who have need to make the cure, or stay there for their own pleasure.

"Far from the madding crowd." No Radio, Loud-Speaker, or Gramophone. And the perfumed nights when "Nature has trimmed her Lamp on high." Peace, perfect Peace! The scene is enchanting.

Ingredient	Large Spring	Small Spring	Chatel Guyon	Monte Catimo	Karlsbad
Colour	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
Reaction	Neuter	Neuter	Neuter	Leg: Alca	Leg: Alca
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Taste	Slightly Salt	Slightly Salt	Slightly Salt	Salt	Salt
Heat	Cold	Cold	Cold	Tepid	Hot
Chlorate of Calcium	156	1,11	.....	.....	.....
Carbonate of Calcium	1,751	1,02	2,175	0,50Q	0,405
Sulphate of Calcium	.....	.....	0,500	2,100	.....
Chlorate of Magnesia	1,500	1,00	1,560	0,700	.....
Sulphate of Magnesia	2,125	1,38	.....	.....	.....
Carbonate of Magnesia	1,496	0,825	1,00	.....	8,455
Chlorate of Soda	2,559	0,78	1,680	18,500	100
Chlorate of Potash	0,146	0,012	.....	.....	.....
Sulphate of Soda	2,482	1,689	.....	.....	2,400
Carbonate of Soda	.....	.....	0,950	.....	1,30
Carbonate of Iron	0,010	Trace	0,005	.....	.....
Litium	Trace	Trace	0,006	.....	Trace
Silica	Trace	Trace	.....	.....	.....

Sportsmen will also find splendid shooting and fishing in the vicinity.

Appended is an official analysis of the Tuzla waters, and the quantity of the water that should be imbibed is determined by consultation with the doctor on the spot, for which no charge whatever is made.

The water is cold, tastes good and is easily drinkable. Its composition is as shown above.

THERMAL BATHS

The Thermal Waters in Turkey are to be found at Yalova and Bursa in Anatolia, both within easy reach of Istanbul.

Yalova, comparable to a scene in *Glorious Devon*, was indicated by Ataturk himself as being one of the beauty spots of Turkey and taking the initiative, he had a modest villa built there for his own use during the periodical visits that he made.

The Turkish Government, having undertaken its exploitation as a Thermal Centre, have spent large sums of money upon its development on modern lines, and there are numerous hotels of varying capacity and pretensions, the principal of which is the Yalova Thermal Hotel, with its 150 bedrooms and quite modern equipment and installation.

Its popularity and success as the rendezvous of fashionable Turkish and foreign Society is due largely to the untiring efforts of its official organiser Dr. Nihat Reshat, a charming personality, who has toured Europe throughout in his study of things Thermal. By the bye, he is not a stranger to Bombay.



Thus his latest effort, the designing and installation of the Thermal Hotel at Yalova is a very first-class accomplishment and has largely contributed to the popularity which is manifested by the numerous visitors passing through its portals during the season.

The restaurant provides European and Turkish cooking; comfort and amusement is amply provided for, and dancing on the marble terrace to the strains of languorous music, the soft night air permeated with the scents of pines, makes one apt to forget the racking pains of rheumatism that the Thermal Baths alleviate.

The baths are many hundreds of years old and are noted for their Therapeutic value which is due to their strong radioactivity.

The following are some of the forms of treatment available at the baths thanks to its modern installation :—

- (1) Bathing-tub baths of various degrees and duration.
- (2) Various kinds of showers, in jets, rotating, local or general.
- (3) Douches, massage, Douches d'Aix.
- (4) Massage de Vichy (under water).
- (5) Pool bathing—individual or collective.
- (7) Inhalations of Yalova gases (local or general)
- (9) Manual kinesitherapy.
- (10) Ionization.
- (11) Diathermy.
- (12) Light Therapy (local or general).
- (13) Ultra violet radiation (local or general).

(14) Infra-Red.

(15) Bergonie cure.

The waters of Yalova are beneficial to the following complaints :—

(1) Arthritic diseases, acute and chronic.

(2) Sciatica gout, local or general, obesity, hepatic and renal calculi.

(3) Neuralgia.

(4) Skin diseases—acne, eczema, scabies, lichen, phorississ, etc.

(5) Neurasthenia associated with general trophic changes of the body.

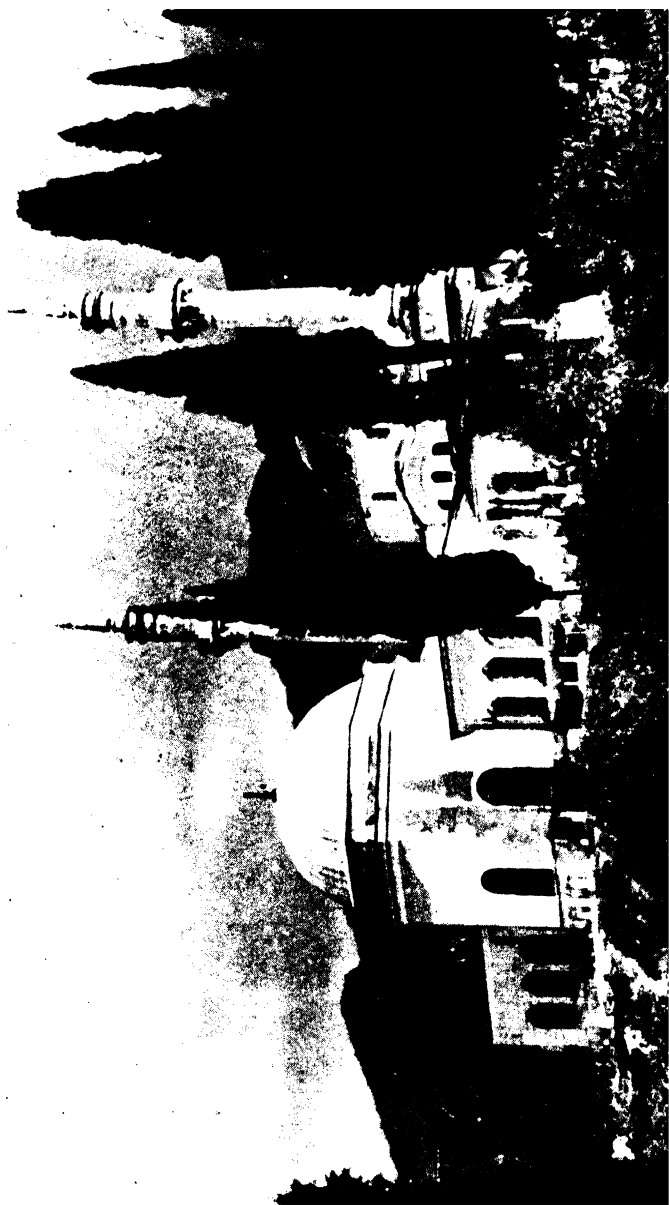
(6) Amyotrophies.

(7) Women's diseases—ovarites, metritis, salpingitis, etc.

(8) Gastro-intestinal diseases—especially constipation and inter colitis.

Bursa, a town of 50,000 inhabitants, on the Southern shores of the Sea of Marmara, was the old time Turkish capital before the fall of Constantinople. Situated in the fertile valley that lays at the foot of Mount Olympus, it enjoys a delightfully temperate climate and is known to-day as the Green City.

Apart from its Thermal qualities, Bursa is a "treasure-trove" city for it contains no less than 202 mosques, many of which are of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, the principal of which are the Orhan Mosque (1304) the Green Mosque and Turbe of Mehmet Tchelebi (1419), renowned for its purely Turkish architecture, carved doors and its Kutahia and Iznik tiles which supply the origin of its name.



The Oulou Mosque built during the reigns of Murat, Bayazid, and Tehelebi Mehmet, contains some fine Indian carving; the Mosque of Murat II (1426), and that of Shahadet (1389), damaged during the the earthquake of 1854 and partially restored.

There is also a very interesting Museum in an old medresse (religious convent) which contained relics of the Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Turkish dominations.

Bursa is famous for its silks, towels and cutlery and the abundance of fruit that grows in the fertile valley, especially peaches and chestnuts. It is also a great centre of dairy produce and poultry farming.

Overshadowing the town, is the summit of Ouloudagh (8,000 feet) and its approaches are studded with old Byzantine Monasteries. It has more recently become a sporting centre where ski-ing is indulged in.

Few regions are as rich in Thermal and Mineral Springs as Bursa, the waters of which are Sulphurous and Thermal and the baths of Tehekirguc Spring (Kaki Kaplidje) are perhaps the finest. They date from the ancient Greek domination judging by the Corinthian columns that support the building.

A modern first-class hotel has been installed there, and visitors can undergo the cure, which generally lasts from 15 to 30 days, in complete comfort.

Other spring are the Kukurtlu, Kaplidje, and Kaynardji, and also the Kara-Mustafa.

The principal Mineral Water Spring is that of Ouloudagh at a distance of 11 kilometres South East of Ineguel.

The water is quite agreeable to drink being partly bi-carbonate and partly soda, resembling the waters of Vichy and Carlsbad very much.

Appended are given one or two Analyses of the Thermal Baths :—

Tchekirgue Spring (Tchelik Palace,

Temperature : X 34/470

Density : 0.00039

Radon M.M.C.I. 4.33

	Grams.
Carbonic Acid Gas (per litre)	0.0745
Bicarbonate	0.1055
Bicarbonate of Protoxyde of Iron	0.0017
Bicarbonate of Soda	0.0586
Chlorate of Sodium	0.00255
Chlorate of Magnesium	0.0035
Silica	0.0150
Organic Matters	0.0150
Total per litre Grams ..	0.2763

Kukurtlu Spring

Temperature : X 740

Density : 1.00083

Radon : M.M.C.I. 0.313

	Grams
Sulphuric Acid Gas	0.0014
Carbonic Acid Gas	0.1009
Bicarbonate of Sodium	0.3627
Bicarbonate of Iron	0.0004
Chlorate of Sodium	0.0855
Chlorate of Magnesium	0.0365



					Grams
Sulphate of Soda	..	..	..	..	0.2760
Sulphate of Calcium	..	..	..	..	0.0250
Sulphate of Aluminium	..	..	..	..	0.0162
Organic Matters	..	..	..	..	0.0231
Total per litre Grams					0.9277

The people of India would do well to bear in mind the usefulness and closer proximity of these up-to-date Spas.

*The Chelik Palace
Hotel and Thermal
Baths at Bursa*

IX

KEMALISM

MANY Governments have found themselves on the horns of a dilemma, whether to lean towards the influence of Ecclesiastical dogma and let it play its part in the life of a nation without interference, or to banish it as being like a pernicious drug that undermines and saps the constitution of the people, or strive to find the happy medium of a tolerated clergy who merely carry out the religious principles provided for in the Constitutional Laws of a National Government, and let every man exercise his own theological views.

Looking back through the ages, nation after nation has been rent asunder through different religious causes and the influence of the religious governing bodies is still continuing to be the bone of contention in many countries today.

Examine for a moment the life of any indigent tribe some 30 or 40 years ago, and you will find that the witch-doctor (another name for a priest), was practising his doctrines successfully upon the credulous and superstitious members of his fold, gradually creating and building up a fanaticism that would eventually be capable of plunging tribes, races or whole countries into bloody war, in order to

satisfy his ambitions when he called for sacrifice, another religious pretext to satisfy his lust for power.

Thus the example being demonstrated by the more inferior and less educated beings that inhabit the world, how much more terrible it can become when it is practised by the more enlightened and educated nations. In every country there are the witch-doctors, the crafty fanatics who disguise themselves in a so-called saintly toga and preach dogma to such an extent, that the poor individual becomes so bewildered that he finally falls a prey to his morbid convictions and blindly follows out carefully prepared curriculum of his religion, let it lead him where it will.

One of the countries to be so affected by the ecclesiastics, who covered up their personal ambitions under the cloak of political theories, was Turkey, and during the reign of the last Sultans, the people had fallen into the hands of their fanatical witch-doctors, sheiks, dervishes, medresses, tekkes (convents) and other religious orders of that ilk, to such an extent, that even the laws of the country, family and matrimonial jurisdictions, also the control of the schools, with very few exceptions, were governed by the narrow despotism of religious fanaticism, instead of the laws of a Constitutional Government.

Now it is a remarkable fact that one effect of the Great War of 1914-18 was to open the eyes of the combatants to the fact that "Shells and Bullets" had nothing in common with "Incense and Religious Ritual." It was '*Gawd Blimey*' and the instinct of self-preservation that was uppermost in the con-

ception of the then primitive man, who was finding out for himself that the *Angelus* did not ring out upon the battlefield. And at the end of the War man emerged in a new state of mind and found that he had no need of the uniformed "witch-doctors" and it is significant that three of the great empires involved turned instinctively away from "witch-doctors" and have been rebuilding their edifice without them.

This might have meant nothing really serious and automatically readjusted itself, if after uprooting the religious fanaticism they had not replaced it by another fanaticism or despotism, which they called "Bolshevism," and which in its turn caused Fascism and Nazi-ism or National Socialism to spring into existence; all of them bringing in their train unhappiness and suffering to themselves or others.

But in another corner of the world, yet another form of Nationalism came into existence. One which was based upon the love of a Man for his country and his people, and the love of the people for the Man, and because that Man's perception was sufficiently clear to understand that the ignorance of the people was rendering them easy victims to the wiles of the cunning religious fanatics, he uprooted them and promptly set about giving his people a new education, which included learning to read and write and to think for themselves, and he converted his faithful disciples of the Revolution, into teachers etc. The subject that they taught was "Kemalism," which meant Turkey for the Turks, keeping their country for themselves and to themselves, interfering

with nobody's business but their own, and by the sweat of their labour, living in peace, prosperity and happiness, every man with the same right to live and chance to succeed, living in one great fraternal, democratic, happy Kemalist family, brought up on logic and right.

And so **Kemalism** was launched, and the nineteen years of its existence that have passed, have rivalled the wonders of *Aladdin and His Magic Lamp*, for wherever Ataturk touched with the indicating finger of his genius, the execution of his plan was only a matter of the required time to accomplish it.

After Turkey had been declared a Republic on the 29th of October 1923, realising the misleading traditions of the Orient that had been practised in Turkey, he suppressed the Caliphate on the 3rd of March 1924, turning towards the West, adopted many Occidental customs, the first of which was the abolishment of the *Fez*, he replaced it by any and every type of Western hat, and also granted later emancipation to the women and abolished the veil. Then realising that only one fifth of the population knew how to read and write, he changed the old Arabian hieroglyphic writings for Latin characters then made the entire nation go to school again, until all could read and write, and started the ball rolling by being the first school-master and teaching on the blackboard himself.

But all this was not accomplished without having resort to the technical counsel of linguists and the collaboration of phonetic experts, who set about compiling the new Turkish alphabet.

This was followed by a profound research of the Turkish language which, in accordance with purely National aspirations, Ataturk desired should be entirely independent of its Arabian and Persian derivatives, so again he had resort to the most eminent philosophers and he presided over the numerous meetings that were convened for the purposes, with the result that a purified language has been formed.

He then gave the people free access to science and modern civilization, by creating new schools and meeting halls for special classes ; reformed the entire Legal system according to the conception of contemporaneous law and abolished the antiquated system of tithes as also the levying of taxation, and replaced them with a modern fiscal organisation.

Kemalism found the way to resist Capital Imperialism by suffering, perseverance and dynamic force, and it has realised what no other ideology has accomplished, by a methodical amalgamation of the systematized resources of the nation with modern technic in the individuality of the State, based upon logic, and clearly importing the fact to every individual Turkish man, woman and child, that the State belongs to them, and that each one of them has a stake in the land, which must not be pawned, bartered or shared with anyone else, but by the force of their personal energy and guardianship, they must assure its reconstruction.

Until then, the peasants, who had never been permitted to think for themselves, had remained in abject poverty, but this new truth slowly penetrating

Ataturk



their latent intellects, has created a new spirit of energy and a desire to emulate their leader, by rendering service in some way or other, but with the difference that the services rendered to the new State should the benefits accruing back to them. So the swing of the pendulum, veering again to the soil, has led the way to the present Renovation.

Then followed the programme of Industrialisation and the formation of Basic Trades.

I have often wondered whether the Industrialisation of Turkey will eventually be for her good, and perhaps the answer is to be found in the affirmative only so long as industry does not attract too many people from the soil. However Turkey is happily accommodated by the reason that she is able to replace all those of her people who have left the soil to enter into her factories with repatriated Musulmans from the Balkan countries; while the majority of the private industries which are in Istanbul are operated by the non-Musulman elements thus forming a happy combination of productive energy. The result is that everybody is working and today Turkey has the lowest ratio of unemployed in the whole world.

Another factor which certainly levels the distribution of labour and advances the individual intelligence is, that every male must do his period of two years military service. Thus the peasant responding to the requirements of modern military service, becomes a useful unit in the Turkish edifice, in addition to being a simple agrarian; and when one meets from time to time (twice a year during the trooping season) the fine specimens of manhood,

breathing of the Anatolian soil, an occasion is afforded to realise the amelioration in their standard of life, by their general bearing, both in style of dress and expression of countenance; vigorous, rosy-checked, laughing dare-devils, each one of them the reflection of the mirror of **Kemalism**.

Inspired by its creator, **Kemalism** has taken for its principles the conversion of the Turkish people to progressive action and thought developed logically, and the exploitation of the resources of the country exclusively for the benefit of the Turks individually and collectively.

This has been accomplished by the complete demolition of the ruins of Ottoman Turkey and the reconstruction of the modern virile **Kemalist Turkey** that we see before us today.

The long era of servitude endured by the peasants and working people having been completely eradicated, the Turkish soil is now being joyfully and bountifully cultivated under the scientific guidance of its able leaders.

The irresistible force of the **Kemalist** idea has constructed railways and established perfect industrial organisation as its conception of economic success, which are collaterally supported by the coffers of the new counting-houses, funds derived from the pockets of the people themselves and given back to them in the form of the co-operative security of bricks and mortar that contain the imported machinery which produces the manufactured articles that provide the means for Turkey to pay for it all.

Kemalist thought has freed and converted the women of the country (realising fifty per cent. of its disciples) from superstition, fanaticism and ignorance to high thought, culture and citizenship, permitting each one and all of them, to take an active part in the social structure of the Kemalist edifice, and to work hand in hand with her male companions for the advancement and consolidation of Kemalist Turkey.

Accordingly having been tested, proved and rendered serviceable, Turkey has taken her place among those nations which count for order, progress and contribution to the general welfare of humanity.

But what perhaps is most remarkable to foreigners who have lived long enough in Turkey to have known the periods before and after the creation of the Turkish Republic, is the complete metamorphosis of the psychology of the Turkish people themselves.

They have divested themselves of that stolid fatalism which had fastened itself upon their mentality and substituted it by a new force emulating their leader Mustapha Kemal Ataturk. Everywhere one encounters a sort of feverish desire to learn quickly to toe the line, and each individual seems to be developing a new personality, vigorous and forceful, that is leading him and her along the path of progress. An entirely modern conception of things, systematically adjusting itself and selecting the best way of attaining their goal in the order of things.

Also apart from the individual effort, there is the great factor of the combined and collective effort

of the State to put Turkey on such a footing that she will command the respect and desire of other nations to participate in her forward mission, which is not only a factor for progress, but of peace and prosperity.

And the nineteen years of Kemalism have revealed continual progress and although its founder has passed away, he has left the nation such a legacy that it would be madness on the part of his heirs to permit it to be frittered away again, or to allow it to drift on the current of self-satisfaction into stagnancy.

Until now Kemalism seems to have secured all the Constitutional principles of the new nineteen year old Republican Turkey, but has it really got at the whole country? Has it been able to completely eradicate the Ottoman canker and destroy Islamic fanaticism in so short a while and to completely awaken all the nation from its lethargic inertia and the influence of the "witch-doctors"? Will the removal of the personality of the man Ataturk leave a gap that will have to be very deftly and ably filled by his successor, if the principles laid down are to be continued?

Is there sufficient force and conception of the social, political and economical State to hold on to what has already been accumulated? Are those that are left to carry on, men and women who can think for themselves and have the courage of their Kemalistic convictions to act, even in the case of an emergency?

Where is the answer to be found?

I firmly believe it to be in the affirmative, for the Ship of State continues to be ably navigated,

but there is one real danger spot, and a word of warning from an onlooker will not go unheeded. I am sure.

The Diplomatic, Financial, Economic, Commercial and Social conceptions of Kemalism could not be better, but closer attention must be paid to the execution of these conceptions by its disciples and followers. More careful and immediate attention must be paid to the social conditions of the people, their education and betterment, both of the peasants and the working classes, and greater precautions taken to ensure that there is no retrograde religious influence creeping in again like a snake in the grass.

That religion should and will exist nobody can dispute, but it is the manner of its application to the political and social side of life, and the nature of the influence of its teachers that count ; and don't forget that it is always a means to an end when distorted by political enemy bodies.

The political indications of Ataturk always showed a leaning towards friendliness with Great Britain, but the consummation of such plans as he had in mind were left in abeyance owing to the malignant illness which led to the end of the Great Chief. He had always understood that Turkey should look to the West for a collaborator to consolidate the work of progressive construction that he had been elaborating for the last nineteen years. Unfortunately the forced relaxation of control

brought about by his ill-health had permitted one or two dilatory elements to creep into Turkish affairs, but upon the accession of the new President Ismet İnönü to the head of affairs, these were promptly eradicated, and the new Turkish Statesmen turned seriously towards Great Britain and chose her as their collaborator in Turkey's forward move.

X

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

(*Halk Evi*)

IN Turkey only one Party exists ; not an ugly dictatorship doctrine backed up by brute force, but a simple doctrine. "The Republican People's Party"—born by the love of the people for their country and the man that brought it to life again.

The etymological signification of the word "Party" means "a part of," therefore something divided. But Kemalist Turkey is unique, for there is only one Party. There is no division. Everybody thinks alike, has the same ideal, has the same **rights** and the same object. And there lies the secret of the happiness of the Turkish people. There are no fanatical politic-mongers to sow discord among them.

Their Leader said : "We are not a people divided into distinctive classes, striving among themselves ; we are above all peasantry. In the towns we have no millionaires, no great capitalists. We depend upon our artisans and small traders. But we have intellect and intelligence among them and it is these latter who will show the way to progress. These are our People. This is the People's Party."

Ataturk had always remembered that it was the people, the hardy but poor down-trodden land folk who had rallied round him to save their and his

land—the men to fight and the women to work—and that it was their sacrifice that had made it possible for him to pull off a most amazing victory over the invaders against overwhelming odds and get back his precious land returning it to the people again, and after putting it into apple-pie order he provided the means for the people to keep it for ever. “The People’s Party.” The guardians of their Patrimony from him. Theirs is the sacred charge.

Fifteen years later—a little more, a great crowd of Turkey’s youth, young men and women, assembled before the monument of Atatürk at Taksim, Istanbul after his death, and swore the following oath :—

“We, the Turkish Youth, before this noble monument, swear upon our honour and in the name of our youth and our attachment to Turkism, to sacrifice our lives to the Patrimony which has been bequeathed to us by Atatürk, to his Republic, his Work, and the powerful Regime, for the Country and its Independence.”

This is recognition perpetuated. And by so doing, they will find the solace for their grief and irreparable loss in the Passing of the man, Atatürk, by the preservation of his ideal “Kemalism.”

What exactly is the composition of the People’s Party ?

Founded on the 24th of June 1923, it is actually the cultural section of Kemalism inaugurated for the welfare and guidance of the younger people in the development of the Kemalist idea. Its first care is to make sure that every member is thoroughly acquainted with the ritual of Kemalism and then



to try and elevate the culture of the individual member without regard to his or her station in life, by intellectual, physical, artistic and musical tuition, and to develop the spirit of comradeship that has already been founded in the schools, upon a more practical basis.

Great care is being taken to help remote villages and to make their lot more cheerful, and from time to time scientific professors and doctors visit the various villages and render assistance of every kind, giving physical, moral, spiritual, scientific and practical aid. At the same time and with the same Kemalistic spirit of brotherhood, parties of young people from the Universities and schools in big towns form groups and go upon "acquaintance trips," and form fellowships which are greatly appreciated by the lonely and remote villagers. Lectures and theatrical displays are given and the result of all this is that those villagers have begun to feel that they are not forgotten as of old, but that there is some new spirit hovering near them, encouraging them, and urging them to become a component part of the new Turkish family, whose origin finds itself in the illustrious name of "Kemalism."

The Halk Evi headquarters in Ankara possesses a large building known as "The People's Palace," and there the Party holds its meetings, fetes, lectures and theatrical performances. It is equipped with conference halls, large library and a gymnasium, also there are various rooms for special courses of instruction, as well as the administrative offices to direct the programme of hundreds of other such

The People's Palace
(Halk Evi) Ankara

similar institutions upon a smaller scale, in every town and many villages throughout Turkey.

In 1983 the total number of members was 34,858 ; today there are 136,585 of which 6,215 are women.

The total number of people attending lectures was 1,909,910 and the total number of lectures given was 42,874.

The libraries were frequented in 1983 by 43,000 readers and in 1988 by Two Million. 915 conferences were given in 1983 increasing to 2,727 in 1988 and were attended by 800,000 persons. In addition 1,708 representations were given ; 1,760 films were projected and 1,420 concerts organised. Among other diversities 267 exhibitions of different kinds were held.

Great encouragement is given to the members of the town branches of the Halk Evi to visit their co-members of the village branches and during the year 1988 no fewer than 1,279 such visits were made.

Among other sections included in this domain of the People's Party, are activities in charity, consisting of the distribution of fuel, food, clothing and medicines, and a sum of Ltq 29,000 was distributed in financial aid. 42,000 sick people received medical care. 11,000 children received clothes and 50,000 poor school children were provided gratis with the necessary school books to enable them to pursue their studies.

The courses that are given in the Halk Evi provide the members with the opportunity for increasing their knowledge of economy, improving their artistic attainments, and developing their

national conscience. But these centres are more particularly institutions where the New Mysticism which unites the forces of the people and their land can be explained, understood and propagated, hence the origin of the townsfolk visiting their country brothers.

XI

THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE ANGLO-TURKISH ENTENTE

THE events that have been happening in Europe recently and the aggressive views that the Totalitarian Powers have been nourishing for some time, have been the cause of important changes in the orientation of the politics of every State, small and great ; some of them acting in the cause of peace, and others in safeguarding their national interests seeing themselves being menaced either politically, economically or territorially, that is to say the independence of the nation itself being at stake, especially since the Axis Powers have thrown out their fiat incorporated in the famous slogan of the "Vital Space."

Certain facts such as the disappearance of Austria from the map of Europe, the invasion of Czechoslovakia in the spring of 1938 by the German troops, the annexation of Memel to Oriental Prussia, claims in the form of an ultimatum to Rumania, not only putting her in a delicate position, but even jeopardising her economic independence, coupled with Italy entering into action by occupying Albania, did not fail to shake public opinion throughout the world, and consequently to arouse the leaders of the pacific countries to the fact that it was necessary for them to change their tactics and ensure that such

acts would not be renewed in the future ; for they could no longer place any faith in the declaration of assurance given by the Totalitarian States, that the different peoples had the right to decide their own fate, which had been the pretext offered by the Germans at the Conference of Munich, and which Mr. Chamberlain had accepted and thus averted a fresh catastrophe similar to that of 1914.

But after the disintegration of Chechoslovakia, and the mask which had covered the real intentions of Germany—which are nothing less than the realisation of *Mein Kampf*—had been thrown aside, everybody was fully aware that the Dictator of the III Reich together with Fascist Italy were pursuing one unique aim. The one, the conquest of Central and Eastern Europe, and the other, the Mediterranean Basin.

Only one remedy remained to put an end to this state of things, namely the constitution of a common front composed of those nations who decided to oppose force by force and to show the aggressors that any attempt at further conquest would be met by armed resistance.

One of the most striking examples was the decision of Turkey to take sides with the Pacific—the united forces of which, as everything shows, are the strongest and most capable of opposing the greatest resistance against the Totalitarian States in the case of a fresh aggression.

She did thus not only for the same reason as has always defended the young Turkish Republic since its creation, namely the preservation of

"Peace internally and externally," but by so doing she would have the possibility of being able to accomplish her vast programme of National expansion in the social, industrial and economical domain traced by Atatürk, which is already showing good results as has been portrayed in the previous chapters

President İsmet İnönü the valiant general of the War of the Turkish Independence, could not have found a better way to assure the people, who not only love him, but have placed their welfare and confidence in him as also the safeguarding of their Independence and their interests that he solemnly swore to maintain when he took over the destiny of his country in accepting the heavy charge of the Presidency of the Republic, which was bequeathed to him upon the death of Atatürk.

A man of honour and justice, İsmet İnönü has bravely ranged his country on the side of those countries who wish to defend justice and honour, not fearing to proclaim it in high voice, thus giving the whole world the most eloquent proof of his love for that which represents "Peace with Justice."

Turkey had known for a long time the aggressive ideas that Italy nourished on her behalf. More so because some part of Turkey's precious territory had the honour of being marked out on Italian maps as forming part of the near Fascist Empire. She also knew that the latter would have recourse to all kinds of subterfuge and propaganda in order

İsmet İnönü



to carry out her Ambitious programme, and appease the internal discontent, which was increasing more and more every day, making it necessary to give the Italian people some kind of fillip to enable the Fascist government to find the wherewithal to pay for the increasing cost of armaments and expeditions.

But the unfortunate thing was, that taking the example of her voracious partner of the Axis, and perhaps the enthusiasm that the marble maps had aroused among the people, the despair brought about by the bankruptcy of the Abyssinian Conquest, and the support given to Spain, which had completely emptied their coffers and ruined the economic situation of Italy, Mussolini in a desperate throw of the dice, ordered the attack and occupation of that tiny defenceless power Albania, and so gained a fleeting prominence and some notoriety in the European situation.

And that was necessary for the Italian people who were getting tired of listening to discourses and vain promises, as also unrealisable formulas, such as Corsica, Tunis, Djibuti and Savoy. But as Mussolini acted inconsequently, he forgot to take into consideration the reaction in Europe and in the Balkans, which followed the deed, and more particularly in the political circles at Ankara, where no gesture made by Italy passed unobserved, all the more because the latter had now installed herself in the Balkan Peninsula, reserving to herself the role of "scaremonger"; that is to say, that by threats she could exercise an insinuous and dominating attitude in

that region of Europe, whose existence, by reason of the Balkan Pact, had been rendered most peaceful.

The democratic countries were no longer able to tolerate the repetition of such acts, which could only be compared to brigandage, and Great Britain was the first to rise up against it and seek a means of putting an end to such a state of things, not only menaces, but future aggressions of Totalitarian States, and professing her attachment to peaceful policy, she decided to take up the cudgels in favour of humanity in general.

Consequently the Democratic countries hesitated no longer, and the direct result of Italy's action in Albania was that England, feeling that her Empire routes in the Mediterranean might possibly be in danger, offered to give her guarantee to those countries who felt themselves menaced, such as Greece, now confronted by Italian troops on her Western frontier. Poland, whose existence was being threatened by the Germans demanding Danzig and the Corridor, and Roumania, whose riches the III Reich would like to lay their hands on.

This accomplished, England turned her regard upon Turkey, who can be rightly considered to be the bastion that arrests the descent of the aggressor in the Balkans, and the Oriental Mediterranean, and who with the collaboration of the British fleet, could thwart any eventual attack, so becoming the defender of the British interests in Iraq, Iran, Syria and Egypt and the Suez Canal.

Therefore, the role that Turkey was destined to play in the case of any new aggression on the part

of the Axis, shows how necessary the Alliance with her was to the Democratic Front, and the fact that it became an accomplished thing, let loose the fury of the Italian and German Press, who saw their ambitions disappearing and their dream of "Vital Space" annihilated. The energy displayed by the German Ambassador at Ankara, Herr von Papen, referred to in the Press at home and abroad on more than one occasion, reveals the importance that the Axis Powers gave to the Turkish Alliance with the Democratic Front.

It has been said that Herr von Papen went so far as to propose the concession of certain countries and territories to Turkey, in order to secure her neutrality: but the latter having already observed the experience of those who had placed their confidence in the Totalitarian friendship, and realising how dear that friendship had cost them, preferred to accept the Alliance with England for whom she has always had a very pronounced sympathy.

The visit of some units of the English Fleet to Turkish ports from the 2nd to the 6th of August, 1939 demonstrated the unusually cordial and sincere welcome extended to all members of their crews. It was one of the most evident proofs of Turkey's desire to maintain her engagements loyally and sincerely.

XII

THE HATAY QUESTION

THE Anglo-Turkish Alliance, the direct consequence of the occupation of Albania, could not be complete without a similar Agreement with England's ally France, whose politics and line of conduct are identical with Great Britain on all points of view.

It is true that the existing relations between France and Turkey were not very favourable to such reciprocity. The differences, which at first seemed insurmountable between these two countries, whose present situation and identity of interest exacted the same line of conduct vis-a-vis the Totalitarian countries and the dangers which they represent, was the complete secession of the Sanjak of Alexandretta, Hatay to Turkey, that France until then had refused.

This question dates from the time of the Lausanne Conference, after the victory of the Turkish troops in Anatolia, under the command of Kemal Ataturk, and the abolition of the Caliphate, and the banishment of the Sultan. General İnönü representing Turkey at the Conference, had been unable then to secure the secession of that indisputably Turkish territory inhabited by a uniquely Turkish population, for he had then had a much greater difficulty in overcoming the opposition manifested among the delegates present who did not want to recognise the

Sovereignty of Turkey and thus he was obliged to put the Hatay question on one side and concentrate all his efforts on that which concerned the existence of Turkey herself.

Ismet İnönü, the hero and victor of the most important battles of the Turkish War of Independence, and delegate at the said Conference, finished up by gaining his cause, but the problem of the Sanjak, which had been incorporated in the French mandate over Syria, remained for Turkey, a subject for later discussion and was only shelved for a time ; and the proof was that Atatürk himself seriously promised its re-attachment to the Mother Country to the weeping population who witnessed the departure of their Turkish soldiers, and their country lost till some ulterior date.

Thus as was only to be supposed, Turkey in 1935, asked for the return of this region which rightly belonged to her.

It was then that the relations between the two countries reached a straining point which very little would have turned into a very serious affair, to say the least of it. But Turkey as well as France were both animated with really pacific sentiments and the latter not wanting to lose her traditional friendship with Turkey, laid the matter before the League of Nations to be considered justly and in good spirit.

So after numerous discussions, a provisional formula was found which enabled them to avoid the worst and to give certain satisfaction to Turkey. The Agreement consisted of a reciprocal acceptance

by the two parties interested, and the octroi of an autonomy which the population of the Sanjak would enjoy, but under the control and guarantee of Franco-Turkish troops together assuring its protection. This autonomy was assured by the creation of a General Assembly formed of the Turkish members of the Sanjak with extensive powers and whose first care was to adopt the Turkish Legal Code.

However, this state of things was far from being satisfactory. The population's only desire was to be really and completely attached to the Mother Country. So the difference had not yet completely disappeared; but France this time admitting the justice of Turkey's claims, conceded entire satisfaction to Turkey. At the same time she signed a common declaration identical to that which had been signed with Great Britain.

So this territory, incontestably Turkish, inhabited by a population principally Turkish, was returned to Turkey who, today is a loyal ally of Great Britain and France in the Oriental sector of the Mediterranean and is helping them to maintain the peace of the world for the good of civilisation and humanity.

It goes without saying that Turkey's position after this double accomplishment is very much stronger internally and externally, and as a member of the Balkan Pact, she brings into it a new force which consolidates the position of all the signatory countries, and that England and France, thanks to Turkey find their position in the Oriental Mediterranean greatly ameliorated.

XIII

THE TREATY OF ANKARA

THE political situation in Europe having arrived at breaking point, Great Britain and France saw themselves obliged to declare war upon Germany in view of the undertaking they had given in the event of the latter's aggression against Poland, the *casus-belli* of their automatic entry into action.

Turkey, before having affixed her signature to any definite undertaking in respect of her arrangements with the two great Democratic Empires, based her calculations upon the traditional policy of her friendliness with her neighbour Russia. But in spite of the fact that the latter had not seen her way to adhere to Peace Front, which was, perhaps, one of the principal reasons why Germany felt herself able to attack and invade Poland, Turkey considered it more correct, perhaps also necessary, to conclude a Pact with Russia, who like herself, had more than once proclaimed an absolute neutrality in spite of the events having orientated the policy of both of them in an opposite direction.

Turkey's policy never having failed to be straightforward, she accepted, with the full approbation of the Allies, an invitation to visit Moscow, and there during three whole weeks, and under the firm guidance of his Government, the Turkish

Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Bay Chukru Serajoglu took charge of the Turkish Nation's interests and sponsored those of other nations menaced by the Occidental conflict and left nothing undone that would possibly solve the divergencies of opinion and overcome the difficulties that might be an obstruction between his Government and the Government of the U. S. S. R., and further to possibly act as an intermediary for the Allies and the Soviet Government by creating a bridge for them that could be spanned.

However, in spite of all the goodwill shown by Turkey, it turned out to be impossible to establish a basis for the realisation of the desired agreement in an impartial spirit.

As had been proclaimed by His Excellency Bay Refik Saydon, the President of the Turkish Council, Turkey could not accept the Russian demands seeing that they were not compatible with the entente made by them with Great Britain and France. Nevertheless, the suppleness of the Turkish diplomacy managed to maintain the friendly relations, which have never ceased to exist between Soviet Russia and Republican Turkey, in spite of the fact that a difference of opinion on certain points had arisen.

Although Turkey did not cease to proclaim her desire to live in peace and that peace should be maintained throughout the world, she did not hesitate for one moment to link her destiny with those of Great Britain and France, who, at the time, were already engaged in hostilities for the defence of justice and the rights of the people.

However, leaving aside the material and moral potentialities shared by the participants, the outstanding point of the conclusion of the Treaty of Ankara was the courage and firm resolve exhibited by the Turkish Nation in accepting to take the "bull by the horns" and put their signature to the now famous document.

During this period of uncertainty, with war already being waged by the Allies against Germany, and when every nation for fear of provoking Hitler, hesitated to affirm their real sentiments on the side of justice. Turkey was the only one of them to carry out the courage of her convictions and openly flout Hitlerism by proclaiming aloud her decision to fight bravely on the side of the Great Democracies if and when the need arose.

This grandiose gesture made at such a critical moment in history, attracted the admiration of the whole world and from all sides came expressions of sympathy and approbation of Turkey's action in favour of the Allies and exalting the colossal repercussion that her action has had upon the conduct of the war.

It goes without saying that Germany's fury, the aftermath of the *fait-accompli*, astonished nobody, more especially as everybody was fully aware that she had left no stone unturned to try to create complications that would have some influence upon the Ministers at Ankara, exploiting her new friendly relations with Russia as a lever, and thinking thus to have placed her finger upon a vulnerable point in Turkey's armour,—Russia—Turkey's longstanding

friend, on the principal of "Your friends are my friends and my friends are your friends."

If Russia allowed herself to be deceived by the enticing offers of German diplomacy and consented to allow her a free hand in her aggression on Poland, Turkey contrarily chose an alliance in which there are no "Jack-in-the-box" like surprises, and who by her act, is also destined to play a big role in upholding justice and right among the peoples assuring to them a free and independent existence.

It is superfluous to exalt the valour of the Army and the bravery of the Turkish Nation, for the whole universe had evidence of her gallant and capable war-like qualities in 1916-18, and the pages of her history redound with the *epopee* of her military exploits; that war also demonstrated that to have Turkey as an ally is an enormously strategetical advantage, and that the Turkish Nation is ready to make the greatest sacrifices to uphold her pledged word.

But reverting to the rage and fury of the Hitlerian press, it should be carefully remarked that it was not due so much to the fact that the Treaty of Ankara was the most brilliant diplomatic victory since the outbreak of hostilities, as to the fact that Hitler saw his thrust to ASIA completely barred, and that his fantastic dreams of the conquest of the Orient had not only faded away, but had become a veritable nightmare to him.

Thus after the first disillusion of the application of the Germano-Russian Pact signed by Von Rib-

bentorp at Moscow, Hitler has been obliged to renounce (1) his influence in the Baltic to the Russians (2) the petrol of Rumania and (3) his descent to the Black Sea, and finally the position taken up by Turkey has put the *kybosh* on his hopes of being able to lay his hands on the oil-wells of Iraq and Iran, which he had so fondly imagined would fall into his hands sooner or later.

Turkey's first consideration, when meditating her agreement with the Allies, had always been that Russia should participate in the Pact, and in spite of Russia's reluctance, the influence of the desire nourished by Turkey to be a contributor to the Peace of the world, and realising the value of her collaboration to the common cause, made her feel that her proper course was to honour her agreement by signing the treaty with the Allies.

Their policy was inspired solely with the object of safeguarding the interests of peace and civilisation, and as the eminent Turkish politician His Excellency Chukru Sarajoglu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed very precisely in his address to the Grand National Assembly upon the occasion of the ratification of the Treaty of Ankara on the 8th of November 1939,—“The signing of this Treaty has united the three Nations by their word, honour and bond. The signature of this tri-party Treaty of mutual assistance is destined to become a turning point in the history of the world. But I feel it necessary to point out at the same time that it is not the delegates who have fashioned this Treaty so much as it is the natural instrument of the normal

course of life. From this point of view our Treaty resembles the unwritten laws which have their basis in the traditions and customs that hold such a great place in the bosom of British Judicial life, and which the English call "Common Law." The force and vitality of such laws are greater than those which are written. Also no matter what else may be said," added the Minister, "this Treaty is a contribution to peace and the product of complete goodwill, therefore hereafter the efforts of the three Nations in favour of peace will be more efficacious and fruitful. Finally, I am quite sure that this Treaty will be a happy institution for our Nation, as it has been for the Grand National Assembly, the Regime and its Chief."

Turkey was in a position to accept such a humanitarian mission for it is the culminating point of the work of her great Chief Ataturk, the founder, pacifier and renovator of this great people without whom the world today would never be able to maintain the necessary equilibrium.

The Turkish race of today is composed of people who have known how to recover their liberty and independence by a fierce and bloody struggle against a regime of oppressors and powerful enemies, under the domination of whom, the regime of oppressors had left the ineffaceable scars of suffrance and martyrdom.

It is those suffrances of the past and the glorious martyrdom which has inspired the present National Chief, President Ismet İnönü to perpetuate the love of peace and the recognition of the independence of

all the nations of the world, small and great ; for it is only by these two elements that the people can be happy and live in prosperity and joy.

In conclusion, I should like to draw attention to a fact that has been universally proclaimed, namely that Turkey has set an example of courage, straightforwardness and wisdom to all the nations of the world, and I am thoroughly convinced that even if Germany establishes herself upon the threshold of Turkey, the moment that the Sovereignty of her country is forcibly attacked, she will fight the invader to her last man.

XIV

THE MINORITIES IN TURKEY

AN extract from an article published by the *Evening News of India*, on the 2nd June 1942, written by Leonard Kirschen an American journalist at that time in Ankara, is worthy of deep attention as it concerns one of Turkey's most personal domestic affairs which might have great repercussions elsewhere, unless it is properly understood.

"Throughout the whole of Turkey's internal policy, however, there lurks a ghost. In times of relative peace the ghost is called 'minority' and in times of extreme stress it has been named 'The Fifth Column.' This ghost is haunting Turkey's political leaders and leads sometimes to acts of injustice. One must admit that these acts of injustice are again caused by the abnormal times we live in, because it is known that Turkey was and is a tolerant country. There are lessons never to be forgotten from the last war, when certain minorities abused this tolerance and stabbed the hard pressed Turkish armies in the back. Turkey is naturally determined not to repeat the experience again and is taking drastic measures to have these possible masses, which may harbour fifth columnists, out of mischief's way. There being no discrimina-

tion between loyal and disloyal minorities, the just must suffer for the wicked."

Just before I left Turkey on the 25th June 1941 the Turkish Government called up all the men of the Minorities, of military age for service; therefore let us examine their history and the facts leading up to this measure.

Under the old Ottoman Regime, the Minorities enjoyed special privileges and were protected by the Capitulations. These Minorities consist for the most part of the Jews who had emigrated from Spain and some of the Eskenazi tribe, who have mostly settled down in Istanbul, Adrianople and Smyrna; the Orthodox Greeks who had encroached principally along the shores of the Black Sea, the Armenians, who lived all over Turkey and who are actually divided into two parties by their religion, namely Gregorians and Catholics, all of these denominations are Turkish born subjects. Then there are the Levantines who consist of all the peoples of different European nationalities who are the descendants of their forefathers who had intermarried with the Minorities, the majority of whom are Catholics. These latter also include some Jews, Armenians and Greeks naturalised in other countries who have since returned to Turkey. To give you some idea how intermixed these Levantine people have become, the greater part of the British colony consisted of Maltese and Cypriots most of them of the third generation who have intermarried with Greeks, etc., very few of them being able to speak their mother language so they mostly speak

Greek and Turkish as also is the case with the other Levantine colonies, whose culture is Greek and Catholic.

Right until the termination of the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies from 1918 to 1923 the old Capital of Turkey, Greek and French was mostly spoken there, whereas Turkish was confined principally to the menial classes of the Turks as the Turkish upper classes preferred to remain in seclusion.

When Ataturk abolished the Capitulations on the 24th July 1923, safeguards were made for the Minorities in the Treaty of Sevres which have been faithfully adhered to on the part of the Turks, in spite of the continued machinations of some sections of the aforesaid Minorities.

I remember only a few years back at Adrianople, when certain Turks were persuaded by foreign influence to ill-treat the Jews, Ataturk took the first train there and dismissed all those responsible for the attack, quickly reassuring the Jewish people of his abhorrence of such things and restoring order.

The safeguards referred to can briefly be described as religious and educational, for the Jewish Tabernacle, the Greek Patriarchate and the Armenian Patriarchate, Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, schools and institutions stand today as they were, the only difference being that priests, nuns and missionaries of all denominations are no longer allowed to wear the distinctive dress of their calling outside the precincts of their religious premises, but this also applies to the Turkish priests. The Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. are still allowed to function, but

only in the character of hostels and language schools, and the American Bible House together with the British and Foreign Bible Society are still permitted to carry on the sale of their books.

Further, all the Minorities continue to have their own National schools, and this to my mind is very considerable point in confirmation of the tolerance of the Turkish Government, as most of these schools, which are frequented by a large number of Turks also, are under the jurisdiction of their priests and whose ideas and conceptions are naturally not compatible with the Turkish conception of Nationalism.

Living as I did so long in Turkey, and as a teacher coming in contact with so many minority families in their own homes, I was the recipient of many outspoken opinions, all of which tended to gain my sympathy if possible, and I am sorry to say that the general impression I received was that the majority of them used to be distinctly unfriendly to Turkey.

Now it is an old adage in Turkey in business circles that a Turk proposes, a Jew disposes, a Greek mediates and an Armenian complicates; and so it was generally, and what naturally followed was that there was not very much love lost among them and behind each others back they would make grimaces and gestures and say Aman! Aman! the Greeks. Aman! Aman! The Turks, etc., as the case might be.

The Turkish Authorities were fully aware of all this and have since taken certain measures, the principal of which are (1) that every foreign school now has a Turkish director in addition to its own principal. (2) No Turkish pupil attending foreign

schools may participate in any of the religious practices, scripture lessons or lessons on morals, this being incompatible with the Turkish schools programme, i.e., purely Laic. (3) That children of both sexes of the Minorities who are Turkish subjects must go to the Turkish National schools for the first five years of their education, thus ensuring that they learn the Turkish language and have some of the Turkish National spirit inculcated in them. (4) The French and Greek Baccalaureate have been suppressed and replaced by the equivalent Turkish Olgunluk for all Turkish subjects and other Nationalities wishing to attend the Turkish Universities and those foreigners who wish to take the Baccalaureate have to make their own arrangements as also the English children who wish to Matriculate. The Americans have their own University and their diploma is accepted. The Germans and Italians too have their own special schools and diplomas, which however, are not accepted by the Turkish Government.

It is difficult at first sight to understand why the Turks still permit their children to attend the foreign schools so much, but the explanation of it is, that in these schools they can learn foreign languages more quickly and thoroughly, as there are not yet sufficient Turkish schools to cope with the enormous increase in the number of pupils, largely due to the amount of repatriated Turkish families from the Balkans. This repatriation scheme has been going on for many years now.

The time will come no doubt when this will be adjusted, for every year sees new Turkish Lycées and

Schools spring up where the only lessons in Turkish are Literature, History and Geography whilst all the others are given in English or French by native teachers, and experience has shown me that the sooner the Turkish youth is prevented from going to any foreign school the better it will be for Turkey, for her own educational programme now leaves nothing to be desired, and it is only a question of time and money to instal more language Lycees.

There is no doubt whatever, that other ideas incompatible with Turkish National aspirations are imparted to Turkish pupils attending foreign schools and that elements exist therein that are not in accordance with the Turkish curriculum.

Ataturk introduced another innovation which I have always felt was an indirect overture to the Minorities to come into the fold. That was the establishment of a Turkish family name, which hitherto had not existed among the Turks. How easy it would have been to adapt themselves to circumstances and accept this. But no, the Minorities are still goaded by their governing bodies to maintain their own culture. Time is gradually changing this.

Apart from the fact that they are no longer permitted to any of the Turkish Public Services, and for a time in the early days of the Republic they were not allowed to travel in Anatolia without a permit, they now enjoy absolute rights of citizenship and practice any and every commerce they desire, and each Minority Community is represented in the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

There are certain trades in Turkey that have always been in the hands of the Jews, Greeks and Armenians and they still are. The only thing they don't like is the fact that they have to pay taxes, and that these taxes are pretty heavy. Who likes paying taxes? But at least they are getting value for their money; and that they have money is evident for 50 per cent. of the modern palatial apartments in Istanbul that have sprung up as a result of the ban on the exportation of capital abroad, belong to a considerable majority of them, whereas, another section of them has thought fit to send their money abroad by various "black market" devices.

I have shown therefore that Turkey is very tolerant. So much then for the status of the Minorities in Turkey.

Now let us examine the inference made in Leonard Kirschen's article about the "lurking ghost."

He is not quite right. There was one, and none knew it better than the second section of the Turkish police—Turkey's Scotland Yard.

That ghost came from the exterior in the form of a Society known as the *Tashnaks*, an old renegade body of Turkish subjects self-exiled from Turkey and existing in America and France that had affiliations in Salonika and some acolytes in Istanbul who caused a certain amount of effervescence, and further there are the German and Italian colonies which are smouldering fires for fifth columnists to fan into flame.

With the gradual elimination of nearly all the Foreign Shipping Companies' services to Istanbul due

to the war, there certainly was considerable unemployment in 1940-41 among the Minorities whose affairs were principally centred around shipping.

And so yet another adage "idle fingers make idle tongues" fits in the picture at this point, and as one of the characteristics of Istanbul which has not changed, namely the numerous cafes, supplied the background for these idle gentlemen. the sordid money of the fifth columnists and their agents was disbursed in the form of paid "rumour-mongers" in those cafes, and rumours of the most alarming character were soon rife, and passed from mouth to mouth in the twinkling of an eye, even into the bosom of many Turkish families, and finally the "tit-bit" of rumours was so fantastic, yet savoured of certain ancient Minority aspirations, that the Authorities at Ankara, after investigating the matter, and leaving nothing to chance took certain precautionary measures off-hand.

At the same time the quality and quantity of the bread in Istanbul was deteriorating in view of the fact that an enormous number of Anatolian reservists who had been called to the colours were crossing the Bosphorous every day and going to the Bulgarian frontier in Thrace, which meant that entirely new dispositions had to be made in order to ensure parity in the distribution of flour and the necessary transport organisation.

With the advent of the German armies at their doors, and the zero hour menacing, the Turkish Government recommended as many of the Turkish families as could evacuate from Thrace to do so with-

out further delay, and an organised programme of special trains and boats was arranged for their departure, and thousands of people took advantage of it. Luckily it was just about the time when the schools were closing for the Summer vacation and this facilitated their movement. At the same time the colonies of the Allied nations were also evacuated.

This had the double effect of placing people in security and counteracting influx of soldiers, thus gradually restoring the equilibrium of the bread distribution. But in the meantime Istanbul was in a perfect furore of uncertainty and nerves. Prices of all commodities began to soar, thanks to speculators who however, were quickly jumped upon by the Turkish Government. They are higher than ever there now, for reasons of purely economical circumstances brought about by the effects of the War.

So finally lock, stock and barrel, the male population of the Minorities, some 70,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45, were put into uniform and transferred to different parts of Anatolia and became Labour Corps, and their women folk either carried on their businesses for them or followed them where and when they could.

This certainly seemed a harsh measure as Leonard Kirschen says, for many businesses and shops just had to close their doors, but as he adds "the innocent had to suffer for the guilty," for the safety of the Turkish Republic was the Government's first consideration. But it must also be remembered that over one million of the Turkish Muslim popula-

tion had been called up more than a year before, so that there was no injustice whatsoever really.

So the flour distribution became more balanced and the Turkish Government had "clipped the wings" of a stupid lot of gossipers and any others that were possibly worse, grouping them in places where they could keep their eye upon them and exercise full control; and incidentally the "lurking ghost" has been completely scotched.

It must be remembered that the Minorities had been living as entirely separate communities in Turkey for many years, and that they had learnt to regard themselves as being self-contained, hence it is quite reasonable to imagine that there was not much patriotism for Republican Turkey among them, as also was the case among many of the old Turkish families themselves. However they are gradually being drawn into the fold by the sheer force and character of the Turkish Revolution and the fact that its success has been acknowledged by the whole world. This, together with the gradual elimination of their ancient customs and by adapting themselves to the new order of things in Turkey has revealed the fact that the situation of the Minorities in Turkey today is perfectly normal, and that they in their turn are becoming patriots and falling into line by gradually adopting the Turkish culture.

Jews, Armenians and Greeks! What possible inducement could they have to upset the smooth course, of the prosperous and peaceful life they are able to live in Turkey? Above all in such times!

Yet, consistent with all human nature, is that one great failing, the accumulation of money, which is more pronounced among some races than others, and the only way you can hurt these money collectors is by putting your hand into their pockets and taking their money from them so to speak. By this I mean taxation.

Although Turkey has not been drawn into the vortex of war, the fact must not be lost sight of that the Turkish people are not enjoying normal life, with its cheap abundance of everything that they have been used to. On the contrary, the prices of all classes of commodities have soared enormously, due in some measure to the direct effect of the war, and again to the inevitable greed of gain by the speculators and hoarders some of whom have for a long time been sending their ill-gotten gains outside the country by illegitimate means.

There are no secrets in Turkey. Everything that the "artful dodgers" do is fully known to the Authorities, and sooner or later their malefactions recoil upon them, as it has done again quite recently, for the Turkish government has enacted a new law levying a capital tax on their possessions as revealed by their bank balances during the last two years.

Again the innocent must suffer with the guilty. When will those gentlemen eradicate the money lust from their system ?

XV

TURKEY SINCE THE WAR

THREE years have passed since the war began and many things have been recorded on the pages of Turkey's history book, some of which have most certainly been misunderstood or rather shall I say not understood.

Both in Egypt and upon my arrival in India I met with puzzled inquietude as to Turkey's actions and was asked, "seeing that she was the Ally of Great Britain, how could Turkey sign a Pact of Friendship and a Treaty of Commerce with Germany?"

I have therefore thought it only fair to set out Turkey's case as best as I can and let my readers judge for themselves.

Let me tell you first that I was the Turkish representative of the *Balkan Herald*, a newspaper printed in English, circulating throughout the Balkan Countries and published in Belgrade. It came into existence just after the signing of the Balkan Pact, and had for its object to promulgate and consolidate Inter-Balkan National friendship, commerce and tourism.

What exactly were the terms of the Balkan Pact so far as it affected Turkey's position? Briefly that in the event of one of the countries signing the Pact

being attacked by any aggressor, the remaining adherents to the Pact would collectively protect the country attacked by force of arms.

If I remember rightly von Ribbentorp just snapped his fingers at this Pact and said that whenever it suited Germany they would burst it, and the events that have followed have shown us categorically that is just what they did, for Yugoslavia was the first to tergivate, the Regency becoming Quisling with the consequent result that King Carol of Roumania losing confidence, broke away from the Pact and striking out on his own, bumped into more Quisling combinations, and quickly losing his throne he left Roumania in the turmoil of a Military Dictatorship which was Pro-German.

It must be remembered that Bulgaria, clinging to her territorial aspirations and following her ancient tradition, had also remained aloof from any Balkan Agreement, remained a thorn in the side of the Balkan countries, and was, as we have seen, quickly Germanised. Hence, what remained? Albania, which had been overrun by the Italians, and Greece who was forced into a sanguinary fight on her Western frontier; but the latter gave the Italians such a trouncing that finally the Germans had to come to Italy's aid to save the latter's and her own prestige, and then overwhelmed Yugoslavia who had made an extraordinary patriotic *volte-face* at the last minute in an endeavour to link up with the Greeks, but too late however for Turkey to have been of any service to her. This would have been the only

moment that Turkey's army could have been of any use and I doubt even that.

Thus the only country left to fight was Greece whom England had pledged to aid and we have seen of what avail was the aid that Great Britain was able to give her.

Now the point so far as Turkey is concerned, is, that you may ask why didn't she go to the aid of Greece and fling her army of 1½ million men into the quagmire of the Balkans ?*

It is my humble opinion and that of men far more competent than I, that it would have been sheer madness, for Turkey to have gone to war, inasmuch as Turkey had not the mechanical backing necessary, and in not more than three weeks time Germany would have occupied the whole of Thrace, including the Dardanelles and the Bosphorous which would have permitted the Italian fleet to pass through to

* With respect to Turkey not joining up with the Greeks, from certain facts which I have since learned confirming my own impression, Turkey's attitude was decided upon as the results of the conversations that took place between themselves and the British Mission headed by Mr. Eden, that visited Ankara in February 1941. Mr. Eden went to Ankara because he had been led to believe that it was possible that Turkey would break away from her Alliance with Great Britain and throw in her lot with Germany.

The result however of the conversations at Ankara was so reassuring that he left, quite happy in mind, and all the world knows that shortly after his departure the Turkish Prime Minister publicly confirmed in the Turkish Grand National Assembly that Turkey would not depart from her pledged word given to Great Britain, only that as a result of their conversations with the British Military Mission, Turkey had decided not to enter the war at this stage, but would maintain strict neutrality. We have since seen how wise she has been. For what she needed was arms and munitions which we could not give even to Greece in sufficient quantities.

the Black Sea and attack Russia, thus enabling Germany to land an army in the Caucasus and the hinterland of Turkey.

It would have been absolute suicide. Whereas by stoutly resisting all the wiles of the German Ambassador Von Papen to win them over and by firmly maintaining an attitude of strict neutrality, Turkey has since been able to mechanise her army, increase the striking power of her Air Force and enable Great Britain to consolidate her forces in the rear in the countries of Syria, Iraq and Iran, which Turkey had requested the British Military Mission to do. Do you suppose that we should ever have been able to hold Iraq had the Germans been able to get into the Black Sea with a fleet ?

Many writers have already paid tribute to Turkey, but it must be left until the war is over before the full story of her co-operation can be told, but one thing I do know is that Turkey has assiduously collaborated with the Allies and done everything that has been demanded of her, while she has never completed a Pact, Treaty or Commercial Agreement with any other Power without the full knowledge and consent of the British and American Governments.

That brings us to the Pact of Friendship and the Commercial Treaty she signed with Germany.

Generally speaking when Germany signs a Pact of Friendship it is a most dangerous thing for her co-signee, and Germany's designs have since been revealed to be sinister, but for once the zero hour has not been knelled and Turkey is still immune. What is the reason you may ask ?

First we now know that Germany's military programme was to push straight on through the Caucasus, having assured herself of Turkey's neutrality. This accomplished, she could effect a pincer like movement on Turkey, who would then have her Northern, Western and Eastern frontiers vulnerable to the Germans and the Italians, (who had since come into the war on the side of Germany), which would make it much more difficult for her to defend herself. Germany felt that it would be only a matter of time to force Turkey to adapt herself to the German New Order and break away from the Allies, but thanks again to the epic Russian resistance and Turkey's firmness this has not yet eventuated.

Nevertheless if such events ever come to pass, or Germany needs more room, Turkey would be obliged to come to a show down, and with the Allies at her back, now strongly able to sustain her, I am always confident, knowing the intense patriotism that has been inculcated into their psychology, that they would put up a magnificent fight against them.

The Pact of Ankara, ratified on the 8th November 1939, was an agreement of mutual assistance between England and France, and Turkey, which the latter thought sufficiently advantageous to enable her to continue her policy of internal peace and progress. It was a source of great satisfaction to her to feel that in Syria there was a large Anglo-French army ready to come to her aid at a moment's notice if she were attacked.

How she must have been disillusioned therefore by the sudden collapse of France, the entry of Italy

into the war against her, and Great Britain on the verge of receiving Germany's massed onslaught ; and what a material difference it made to her situation, for instead of an Ally to back her up in her rear, she now had a hostile French army in Syria, and a hostile Italy with an important fleet in the Mediterranean and an all conquering Germany ready to pounce on her via the Balkans.

Technically therefore the substance of the Pact of Ankara had burst like a bubble, leaving Turkey in the position of the pigeon ready to be seized by the falcon, relying upon an overtaxed Great Britain to come to her aid and supply her with the necessary arms that more pressing needs had already forced Great Britain to delay delivery of, and in view of what we have since seen of the aid that Great Britain was able to give to Greece, she could not be blamed if she quailed somewhat.

But she did not falter in the step she had taken by repudiating the Pact, and again she did not falter when yet another startling event intervened to give her grave concern and cause for reflection, namely the Pact of Non-Aggression signed by Russia with Germany, thus rendering her Eastern frontiers a vulnerable quandary.

The only thing left for her to do therefore was to stiffen her lip and declare her neutrality and the fact that she would defend the violation of any of her frontiers by whomsoever it might be.

She then witnessed the complete evaporation of the Balkan Pact and the German hordes at her Northern and Western doors as far South as Crete

and the Italians at Rhodes including the islands of Mudros and Mitylene a stone's throw from the Turkish shores, which meant that at the word go, practically the whole of Turkey's principal towns and new industrial centres were at the mercy of enemy aeroplanes and could be devastated in so many minutes. That event may happen, but so far Destiny has spared Turkey from this fate and I am under the impression that she will rest immune, thanks to Russia's epic struggle and the conquest of North Africa.

But here again Great Britain and America, who has now replaced France, have not been letting things slide, and America has extended her Lease and Lend policy to Turkey, and Turkey is now in a fair way to give her magnificent army of two million men the wherewithal to give a good account of itself if called upon, and we may be sure that the same spiritual force that has inspired Russia to defend her country is even more deeply rooted, if possible, in the hearts of Turkey's children, for they are the children of the soil they won back for themselves by bloody sacrifice 20 years before, and they are the guardians of Ataturk's Patrimony.

Turkey therefore, in pursuance of her policy of strict neutrality and peace internally and externally, signed a Pact of friendship with Germany, which for its purpose was the means of giving Turkey time to arm herself and had the manner of assuring Germany that Turkey had no intention of striking her in the back through Bulgaria. We now know that Germany evidently needed this assurance to leave her a free

hand to carry out her sinister and treacherous attack on Russia.* This, if it had succeeded, would have been the prelude to Turkey being surrounded by Germany on her Eastern frontier, but in view of the magnificent Russian defence it has enabled Turkey instead to gain a year of respite and equip her army.

So much then for the military aspect of Turkey's policy, while her neutrality has been of far greater service to the Allied Nations than the simple layman who reads his daily newspaper, has ever been able to conceive.

Nevertheless if such events ever do come to pass, Turkey would eventually be obliged to come to a show down, and with the Allies again at her back to sustain her, I am always confident that she will put up a magnificent fight.

*Since writing the above chapter, the visit of the English Premier, Mr. Churchill to Turkey, has provided me with an immense personal satisfaction for inasmuch as I have consistently declared my faith in Turkey since the Anglo-Turko-Franco Pact was signed in 1939 and in every article I have written about Turkey—and there have been many—Mr. Churchill's statement that "Great Britain's recognition of the loyal and faithful way in which Turkey has observed the Treaty. Never—and notably in the darkest hour—has Turkey's position been in any doubt and this has been of inestimable advantage to Great Britain...." is the frankest confirmation, if he only knew it, of everything that I have been writing.... (AUTHOR).

XVI

THE¹ COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH GERMANY

RESPECTING the above, which as a Neutral Country, Turkey was perfectly within her rights to negotiate, Turkey's geographical position is such that to all intents and purposes since the war she is cut off from all the normal Trade Routes excepting the Black Sea ports and the Balkan Railway to Istanbul.

Her transactions with Great Britain although very substantial could only be fulfilled intermittently by a very devious route according to the exigencies that the circumstances of war demanded, and deliveries had to come up from Suez to Mersine, or across Syria or via Basra ; nevertheless deliveries have been given and taken.

It must be recalled that 80 per cent. of Turkey's pre-war trade had been with the Central European Powers and that Turkey had an enormously increasing budget to maintain in view of her standing army of two million men, so she saw herself obliged to trade with all and sundry, notably the Balkan Countries, which was indirectly to Germany.

The conditions of her Treaty with Germany were reciprocal, and if the latter could not deliver the goods that Turkey had urgent need of, such as locomotives and machinery spare parts, the majority

of which were of German origin, to keep her railways and factories going, why then she was not obliged to deliver, on her part.

Germany had demanded "chrome" from Turkey, who has become the largest exporter of that commodity,* but inasmuch as she had already made a

* *Times of India* of October 8, 1942—Dr. Clodius is understood to have made renewed demands for chrome from Turkey at several talks he had with M. Menemencoglu, the Turkish Minister for Justice, yesterday. The Germans are reported to be seeking to obtain from the Turks an annexure to the commercial agreement concluded under which Turkey would undertake to sell to Germany about 50 per cent., of her 1943 and 1944 chrome output for which Germany is offering armaments in exchange.

Thus the Germans admit that they have been unable to break down the Anglo-Turkish chrome agreement—which expired in January, 1942—the main object of Dr. Clodius's visit. There appears some difficulty about the formula the annexure should take. The Turks insist that they shall only sell chrome in 1943 and 1944, provided all German armaments promised under the coming trade agreement—estimated at some 20,000,000 Turkish Pounds are delivered prior to 1943 and that chrome deliveries in 1944 shall be *pari passu* equal with German armament deliveries. That is to say, should Germany fail to deliver the armaments specified, she will not receive the chrome.

Four points emerge from the foregoing : (1) the timing of the renewed demand by Dr. Clodius for chrome with the launching of the new German offensive in Russia cannot be ignored ; (2) the highest praise is due to the Turks for the way they have resisted German pressure and refused to sell chrome during the life-time of the Anglo-Turkish chrome agreement ; (3) the insistence of Dr. Clodius on chrome appears to indicate that other items of the coming trade agreement are not so important.

"Dr. Clodius cannot return to Berlin empty-handed and, therefore, having failed to obtain chrome in 1942, he had to do his utmost to obtain promise of deliveries at distant dates," a neutral diplomat here stated. Throughout the negotiations the Turks have insisted on keeping the British informed, which can hardly be to the liking of the Germans. Dr. Clodius, on the other hand, even to obtain discussion on the deliveries of chrome in 1943 and 1944, had to threaten to break off negotiations, according to Axis reports. Throughout the matter, indeed, the Turks have acted in the most honourable manner, which is exemplified by their refusal despite intense German pressure, to budge an inch from their existing obligations.

contract with Great Britain to supply all her production until the end of 1943 she could only deliver some small quantity to Germany after that date, and I think that the R.A.F. has settled that point by continually bombing German Industrial Centres, and as Germany has been unable to deliver the goods, neither has Turkey. During the visit of the Turkish Press Delegation to India, on the 19th January, 1943, M. Atay, Turkish Deputy and Editor of a Government newspaper known as *Ulus*, said "The guns and other heavy armaments to be supplied in exchange, had to arrive before Turkey gave any chrome. So far there has been no arrival of guns.

Thus there need be no inquietude for any one except Turkey.

XVII

IS TURKEY PRO-BRITISH

EVER since my arrival in India two years ago I have met with much unfavourable opinion towards Turkey which as I have already said was the case in Egypt. There, it was quite easy to understand, in view of the long influence of the very large Italian Colony and the ex-Turkish Minorities living there, but what was more astonishing was to find it also among the British colony and even the Allied forces as well.

Hence I lost no time in starting a press campaign in favour of Turkey, and thanks to the kindness of the Editor of the *Egyptian Gazette* who was always ready to place some of his columns at my disposal, I had the satisfaction at least, of knowing that public opinion had received a rebuke and that I had given them something more worthy to talk about in respect of Turkey's attitude towards her obligations and the repercussions of the war situation upon Turkey's subsequent actions.

I did so fearlessly without ever doubting the authenticity of my statements and without resorting to journalistic "eye-wash," because there were so many reasons that I personally had come into contact with in Turkey, that were absolutely convincing to me as to which way the soul of Turkey was directed and would always direct itself.

The last job of work I did in Istanbul was to teach a number of Turkish technical officers who had been brought back from Germany immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, to learn English in preparation for training in England and America.

We were an unusually happy crowd and I quickly gained their full confidence and although some of them had been in Germany for over five years and spoke German fluently, the fact that Turkey had become the Ally of Great Britain and France was in itself an inspiration to them, and while they admired the technic of things German, their sporting instinct and the spiritual force inculcated into them by Ataturk himself—the solemn undertaking to protect his Patrimony from all violation—and their quick realisation of the repetition of German oppressive methods that Turkey had known in their partnership with her in the last war, being confirmed by Germany's conduct in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, caused them to be absolutely favourably disposed towards us in general.

The dismal news that filtered through daily and the propaganda of the German Radio irritated them and I was the recipient of much good natured chaff and shall never forget the despondency which the fall of France and the evacuation of Dunkirk caused them.

They certainly began to feel that they had made a bad bargain but still there were no recriminations for the fact that we had let them down, nor any expression of disfavour, and although we went through a very severe test together, they still had faith in

England for they knew that their sort was bound up in our sort. When finally the British airmen trounced the Germans over London, their joy was unbounded and their faith in England completely restored.

Even the entry of Italy into the war, for whom they had a pronounced disdain, did not deteriorate their renewed faith, although the fact that there was now a hostile French army in Syria that could quite possibly stab them in the back caused them much trepidation as to what action Great Britain could and would be able to take. Thank God, the military authorities acted swiftly and ably and that possibility was eradicated.

As I say, it was a very happy class and I felt that we had got together very closely, as also was the case with my only other English colleague, whose protestations of unswerving faith and boundless cheerfulness throughout those doleful times carried England's cause deep into the bosoms of our Turkish pupils and who knows how much farther.

It was with the greatest consternation and feeling of personal loss that I learned that exactly the day before I left Turkey, a Turkish ship which had a large number of Turkish officers of all services on board had been sunk with the loss of the majority of them, including many of the pupils who had participated in our classes. Yet this was still another factor in favour of the Allied cause in Turkey and the Turks will not forget that incident in a hurry.

Well, as I have said, I am very grateful for having had the opportunity of peeping into the psychology of those young Turkish officers, for it

confirmed my out and out conviction that psychologically Turkey must be Pro-British.

Now another factor that had played an immense part in the creation of a Pro-British atmosphere in Turkey after a long period of difficult political clashes, was the visit of King Edward the VIII to Istanbul in 1937.

You know it is an old saying and a very true one in this case, that if you get the women on your side, half the battle is won. Ataturk knew it and did so. King Edward did so without knowing it. But it is an indisputable fact that the Turkish ladies surpassed themselves in their declaration of admiration for him. He had captivated their fancy and that is all there was to it.

Then another thing that was quite startling in its realisation, was the complete appreciation of each others qualities and their unqualified understanding of each other. I mean Ataturk and King Edward—or as the Turks had begun to call him King Teddy—at ceremonial meetings, official meetings, private meetings and what was even more—really convivial meetings.

I shall never forget the reception the Turks gave our King when he visited Ataturk at Dolma Bagtche Palace on the Bosphorous. They turned out in their thousands, and any and every type of craft from small to large was brought into use, while festive parties were arranged on all the liners of the different shipping companies in his honour.

The scene before the Palace reminded me of Henley Regatta on final day, for there were myriads

of small craft massed all along the waterfront of the Palace gardens, densely packed, so much so, that when Ataturk led King Edward fondly down the steps to the landing stage, arm in arm, this crowd repeated a scene I once saw when an English sovereign went to Henley in the State Barge, and raised their oars and paddles in the air in salutation, cheering vociferously all the time. And the funniest thing of all was to see them handing the English King from boat to boat, for his Royal pinnace could get nowhere near. Our King enjoying the joke as much as anybody. It is a marvel that there were no accidents, but even with all this jollification and joyous hilarity, no accidents were recorded.

And so another blow had been struck for England, the culmination of the work so laboriously set by two British Ambassadors, Sir Percy Lorraine and Sir George Clark.

We of the British colony in Turkey were deliriously happy for the traditional friendship that had always been extended to us personally by the Turkish people throughout all the vicissitudes of International Politics vis-a-vis to Turkey, was now firmly cemented, and instead of future Diplomats and Commercial Representatives listening to the "die-hards" of the pre-war Colony, let them take great care to conserve that Turkish friendship which will always serve them well and truly, for today the Turks' pledged word and handshake means something.

One other incident which was so spontaneous in its manifestation that I feel it my duty to relate, happened in May 1941.

My wife and I accompanying a friend went motoring in the country around Istanbul and unbeknown to us we found ourselves in a military area with the consequent result that an armed guard arrested us and conducted us to the nearest military depot in spite of our protestations of friendliness. As it was about six o'clock in the evening, we began to figure out that there would be nobody in authority at the depot to whom we could explain the circumstances that brought us there, and visualised the prospect of spending the night at the depot.

After half an hour we came to a village and as we passed through, the children ran out into the street shouting *ecnibiler yakaldi* (strangers have been arrested!). Just then we saw a lorry full of soldiers approaching us from the opposite direction, and to our joyful surprise, no less than a General was seated beside the chauffeur, who, seeing the armed guard on our car, immediately stopped and asked who we were.

Upon producing our identity papers and explaining what had happened, he apologised most profusely and courteously, for having caused us any inconvenience, and informed us that there were quite a number of people about, who occupied themselves by taking photos in military areas, hence the armed guard had only been doing their duty—so we were allowed to go. Certainly luck had been with us. And after the usual exchange of compliments we proceeded on our way.

But now for the point of my story. As we returned through the same village on our way home,

those same people rushed out into the street, shouting *İngilis* (English) and cheered us to the echo.

This incident should definitely convince my readers of the trend of Turkish public opinion, but let me make it quite clear that before all, Turkey is National and very much pro-Turkish, and that is just the reason why there need be no doubt about her actions if she is attacked.

XVIII

WHY INDIA SHOULD KNOW TURKEY

THE visit of a Turkish Press Delegation headed by M. Atay the Editor of a Government Organ called *Ulus* and a member of the G. N. A., has aroused a good deal of interest and curiosity in certain political circles in India and it is evident that there has been a certain amount of fluttering in the Mohamadan dovecotes ; but as Bay Atay so ably replied to all questions, I feel that the simplest plan is to give a Verbatim report of the various interviews that have taken place during their sojourn in India, which will give my readers an opportunity of estimating Turkish public opinion as applied to India and also the criticisms which have appeared in different papers.

The Sunday Standard, dated February 7—Turkey's journalists, who have been among us for some time, are courageously adopting the true journalistic attitude to the problems that are brought before them. Having come to make an objective study of India, they have resolutely resisted several interested attempts to side-track them into controversial politics.

Banking on the strength of a common religion, some Muslim Leaguers tried their utmost to wangle a blessing out of the Turkish delegation for their Pakistan ideal. But all that came out of it was a

cleverly veiled rebuke to separationists and to those who thought more of their religion than their country. The delegation was quite plain when it said that modern Turkey put nationalism over 'religionism.'

Those clannish-minded Muslims who have been dreaming of a grandiose pan-Islamic regime from Morocco on the Atlantic coast to China on the Pacific, may now be wishing that they had never tried to canvas the support of the visiting Turks. But broadminded Indians will thank them for the indirect service they have done to the cause of Indian unity and nationalism.

The journal further writes, "Those Turkish journalists who have come to our country are becoming quite frank. Meeting the Punjab Muslim Press last week, they had not the least hesitation in declaring that they were Turks first and Muslims afterwards. Equally ready were they to state that they had no interest in any scheme of Pan-Islamic Federation such as some idle, religion-obsessed Indian visionaries have been dreaming of.

Religion, said the Turks, was an honourable institution in their country, but a personal and individual affair and was not allowed to influence administration. This remark is said to have taken the breath away from a Muslim M.L.A. present who warned the Turks: "You are making the mistake of your life by ignoring the teachings of the Koran. You are treading a dangerous path."

Unimpressed by this warning, the Turks, it is reported went a step further and said that they believed only in a new and progressive interpretation

of the Holy Book. The message from Lahore is not clear whether any fainting fits or swooning followed this fresh act of "blasphemy" on the part of the Turks. But it does go on to say that the Turks followed up their earlier shots with this veritable bombshell, "Obeying the Koran and administering the country, Turkey has found, are two different things and we have successfully divorced religion from politics!"

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who is generally immune to outside influences, seems, however, to be learning a thing or two from the Turks. A careful analysis of his recent speeches will reveal that the emphasis has now definitely shifted from religion to nationhood. Once it was the fashion for Mr. Jinnah to say in season and out of season that Hindu rule would spell disaster to Muslim religion and culture.

Now, oddly enough, he says: "The religious rights of the Mussulmans are embedded in their soul and body and none can take them away. Which Government can demolish our mosques or which Government is going to interfere with religion that is strictly a matter between God and Man? The question is that the Mussulmans are a nation, distinct from Hindus."

Times of India Columns of 19th January 1948—Replying to a question, M. Atay said that the Turkish Press was very objective in its appreciation and reporting of events. They got news from all over the world, Indian, British and Axis news.

When asked whether they had expressed a wish to see Congress leaders, a member of the delegation

said: "You know, leaders of opinion are not like monuments, to be visited at will. Even if I wished to see them I do not know whether they want to see me. It does not depend only on me. It is also a question of tactfulness. We must give due thought before we decide to make any request, although we, as a delegation invited by a friendly power, have the full initiative.

To another question, M. Atay said he had already thought of the question of arrangements for Indian journalists to settle in Turkey and for Turkish journalists to stay in India. "I wish to invite Indian journalists to come to Turkey," he added.

"NO BELIEF IN PAN-ISLAMISM"

"Turkey does not believe in pan-Islamism or pan-Islamic federation of any kind nor even pan-Turkism," declared M. Atay, leader of the Turkish Press Delegation, replying to questions by Lahore journalists at an afternoon function held there.

The leader of the delegation at the outset complained, through his interpreter, of attempts made to draw him into discussing internal political questions, and made it clear that they were wide awake and already knew India's problem intimately but that they had come in a receptive mood determined to give their countrymen alone objective information regarding India.

Respecting the question of religion in Turkey, I have frequently run into twisted ideas and false conceptions upon this point.

The only way that religion has changed in Turkey is as follows :—

- (1) It has been left to the individual himself to practise his adorations as and when he wishes in the mosques available for that purpose.
- (2) Education in all schools is purely LAIC.
- (3) Fanaticism in all its forms has been ruthlessly suppressed and will be upon the slightest hint of any retrograde movement.

Note.—At Lahore M. Atay of the T.P.D. stated that “Religion in Turkey was an honourable institution but a personal and individual affair and not allowed to influence the administration.”

Maulana Zafaralikhan, member of the Central Assembly indignantly protested remarking that Turks would be making a mistake if they ignored the teachings of the Koran. He added that it was sheer religious affinity which had prompted. Indians Muslims to help Turkey during the troubled days of the Khilafat.

M. Atay was quick to retort “But Hindus also helped us.”

To a direct question whether he was a Turk first or a Muslim first, M. Atay promptly said “Turk.”

Turkey was galvanised into its present state of virility force and progress by one man, Ataturk, a man of the people, who placed his country and its welfare before everything, thus founding a spirit of nationalism which has succeeded not only in making the Turkish people happy but has forced the whole world to admire and respect Turkey for the logical

and practical way she has launched her new "ship of state" into the calm waters of Peace, Progress and Happiness. India would do well to follow this example and discontinue to pamper to the existing religious-political leaders. So doing will only court disaster.

Freedom for India in the full sense of the word can only come when India has been swept clean of the mystic fanaticisms, creeds, racial and religious factors and politic-mongers whose sole object is to exploit their party ambitions; all these things that have existed for ages must be wiped out before, freedom can be obtained. What Freedom? Freedom of the People. A new formula must be found, such a formula as will bring the entire population of India together in one large happy family irrespective of caste or religion.

You are asking for National Government. Why, certainly! I am all out for it. But there's the rub. At present there is no National Front to form a Government in India. You are all at sixes and sevens still fluttering round your old leaders who have got rusty, and create problems instead of solving them, none of whom have the statesmanlike qualities to lead a Nationalist Government or the galvanising force needed to create a National Front. What India is waiting for is one of those younger voices—not too young, for youth is impetuous and rash—that is not legendary but virile. India is waiting for a fresh leader who will be ruthlessly national-minded. There must be no more Congress and League and other Parties, for the definition of

the word Party is "something apart," a number of persons united in design in opposition to someone or something else.

- (1) The fact must be ingored that you are a Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsee, Anglo-Indian, etc., and be just an Indian; for you will never be able to obtain justice for all if India's future politics are to be based on racial majorities.

All the present party politicians must be swept aside, and a new leader must arise from the people and form a people's Indian Government.

- (2) A system of free education encompassing the most modern curriculum must be inaugurated in one Common Indian language, so that all races, the poor and the rich, can benefit by it; and further all Indians, men, women and children up to the age of 50 should be taught how to read and write in one common writing, **PREFERABLY A PHONETIC ALPHABET IN LATIN CHARACTERS.** A New Free India must be taught to be Nationalist minded, and you must get down to the root of it by beginning with the rising generation. Such a programme will gradually eliminate "Die-hards."

- (3) Women must be given the franchise immediately and be allowed to sit in Parliament and participate in all grades of public life.

If the new Government is to be based upon the rights of the people, both sexes should be admitted, and evolution has shown that no country can make real progress unless the women participate and contribute.

- (4) A parliament should be formed consisting of members chosen by the people themselves, irrespective of caste, race or religion, with one common policy, the advancement and progress of India. Its members are to receive an annual salary and devote their whole time to their constituency.

The result of electing such a parliament will be a Nationalist representative body and it will govern without opposition.

- (5) The political party which should be constituted is to be called the 'PEOPLE'S PARTY' and branches of the Party should be formed in every town and village and partisans found to preach the new policy by holding meetings, giving lectures, touring in motor cars with loud speakers and educating the young generation right in their schools to grow up being Nationalist minded.

The formation of a People's Party is to establish a nursery of Nationalism which will always provide and perpetuate a Nationalist Government.

The Governing bodies of the local branches of the People's Party to consist of members

of all denominations, with severe punishment for the abuse of temporal power for political power.

Religious and caste influence as also prejudice will thus be eliminated.

- (6) Teaching in all schools is to be Laic and all religious schools and religious bodies, societies and sects, convents, mutts, mandirs, alayams, fanatical and obscure practices should be severely suppressed, but no hindrance whatever is to be placed against the practice of true religious principles in public, churches, temples and mosques. Only one common education to be given to the people, that of the New Government's National education with the right to all worthy pupils of free access to any of the Universities of law, medicine, science, literature and the naval and military Academies.

- (7) A School of Modern Theology should be formed to combat fanaticism by assuring that only educated and intelligent teachers be permitted to take up Holy Orders.

THE SAFEGUARD OF A THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION TO CURE FANATICISM CAN ONLY BE MAINTAINED BY ASSURING THAT THE HEADS AND ASSISTANTS OF ALL RELIGIOUS TEACHING MUST BE ORDAINED FROM A THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

- (8) National schools can remain open only to their own Nationals. It must not be permitted that Indians go to any school other

than the new Indian schools, if religious influences are to be eradicated. Especially as the majority of the other schools governed by religious denominations from Foreign countries exert a contrary and disturbing influence to all things National and excite cases of proselytism.

- (9) Then the necessary money to provide the funds to carry out such a programme must be obtained by a graduated system of taxation and the formation of special Five-Year Industrial and Agricultural Plans, which should be protected by an Import Tariff, that would be reciprocal with such countries as give India the same preference by the conclusion of Five-Year Commercial Treaties, and the formation of Five-Year Industrial and Agricultural Plans is necessary to assure work for all. The people must be protected. They must have the wherewithal to live decently and get sufficient food. Wages must be higher and everybody must contribute a graduated percentage of their earnings as "tax payment" to the Government in order that the country can be self contained.

What could you do better than follow an example that has so amply succeeded and given Unity and Happiness to the people because of its logic and right—AS IN TURKEY? Ah! you will say, but our

case is not the same. It is so much vaster ! I quite agree. What is needed in India is a renaissance of yourselves.

You Indians are the ones who must change. Your antedeluvian habits and customs won't permit you to compete with the other nations of the world in the New Order of things whatever that is going to be.

It has been done in Turkey ! It has been done in Russia ! It has been done in China ! It must be done in India and the sooner the better. Be honest and get together and don't waste any more time, shillyshallying. Where is India's strong man ?

XIX

CONCLUSIVE REMARKS

TURKEY is a country so rich in material of all kinds that there would be no difficulty in writing hundreds of pages if I were to recapitulate everything, including the archaic gems that abound in the remote corners of this naturally doted country.

But my story is confined to the accomplishments of the nineteen year old Republican Turkey and the new Turkish people which I have endeavoured to portray in as simple and compact a manner as possible, so that it should be within the comprehension and scope of all and sundry who happen to read it, and if I have succeeded in arousing some interest among British and Indian people and a desire on their part to want to know Turkey for themselves at close quarters, then I shall feel that I have accomplished my task. Those of my readers who may have an opportunity of visiting Turkey can rest assured that they will receive a very cordial welcome from the Turkish people.

But visitors should remember that although nineteen year old Republican Turkey has accomplished so much, they should not expect to find in Ankara and Istanbul the luxury and convenience that the richest country in the world has to offer. There is no comparison. But each has its own personality and considerable charm.

I have always likened them myself to a large English provincial town and sea-port. Yet at Istanbul as a sea-port one is not confronted, thanks to the Kemalist forward move, with the usual slummy region in close proximity to the quay, such as is generally to be seen in numerous other ports of the world.

So when you come to Turkey it would be as well to get firmly fixed in your mind that your arrival in Istanbul will quickly reveal the fact that the city cannot be compared with any other city in the world, and that merely passing a few hours in sight-seeing and mild exploration in Istanbul alone, is far from giving you a true perspective of the fundamental structure of Kemalist Turkey.

To realise that, one must go to Ankara and be forcibly struck by the contrast of the mediaeval ram-parts of bygone days, with the creation of Ataturk's magic city New Ankara in the heart of Anatolia, and then again you will be confronted by the fact that you cannot find any comparison for Ankara. Geographically, naturally and scientifically, it presents itself anomalously. Its conception is stupendous.

Officially Great Britain has long since recognised the services that Turkey rendered to the cause of Peace in the Balkans by the creation of the Balkan Pact and has held out the hand of friendship and collaboration in every domain,—political, economical, military and financial—realising that Turkey with her mobilised army of nearly two million men is now a solid rampart in the Near East, a force in the Oriental Mediterranean, a factor for peace, a vast

field for industrial and commercial collaboration and a staunch friend.

Then what is left? The consolidation and development of mutual relations.

Every visitor who comes to Turkey can make it his or her business to demonstrate the appreciation of their country for the valuable asset that Turkey has become to India, not only today but for all time, when they meet these very affable people and get to know them personally. Your task is further simplified for they are all learning English to be able to talk to you.

Another means of practical sympathy would be to increase the interchange of visits of students of both sexes, to one another's schools during the holidays, and to welcome Turkish apprentices in all branches of trade, industry and science. They quickly respond to personal sympathy.

To those firms and their representatives who are going to Turkey to do business I would recommend them to remember that there are two sides to a transaction, and that each has his own idea of doing business, thus the half-way line is to be found and you will most certainly end up by going home with the confirmed conviction that you have made a good friend in Turkey, and possibly a very good bargain.

One final word to our tourist friends. When you come to Turkey and need a guide, take a real Turkish guide. For then, and only then, will you get full value for your money.

INDO-TURKISH RELATIONS

The following is a message from Ankara dated the 24th January 1948—

The Istanbul Press, commenting on the tour of the Turkish journalists in India, says that the first news received about it in Turkey shows that they have been warmly received by the Indian people and the press.

The Turks, of course, did not doubt that that would be so. For a long time in Turkey there has been profound interest in and affection for India. Indian Muslims have always felt a moral attachment to the Turks and shared Turkey's sorrows and joys. The fact that the New Turkey is playing in the Near East the role of ensign bearer has aroused in India deep sympathy with and interest in Turkey, while the fact that Turkey is bound to Britain by close ties of friendship and alliance gave Turkey an exceptional importance in India.

Indians can be sure, declares the Istanbul press, that Turkey has a feeling of friendship for all Indians, the exchange of views between the Turkish journalists and Indians leaders will undoubtedly prove useful to India as well as to Turkey's ally, Britain.

"These are the last days of non-independent India, who will soon take her place in the Commonwealth of Free Nations as a Dominion in British Empire."

The Istanbul press hopes that "our Indian friends will not give up their present wisdom and will succeed in walking with strong steps to the final goal.

